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WASHINGTON NEWS.

THE SPEAKERSHIP CONTEST.

THE SITUATION SIMPLIFIED BY MR. WOOD'S WITHDRAWAL—MR. COX NOT A STRONG CANDIDATE—THE PREFERENCE OF THE SOUTHERN MEMBERS IN DOUBT—KERR AND RANDALL FOREMOST IN THE RACE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The contest for the Speakership has narrowed down, for the time at least, to a struggle between two candidates, Randall and Kerr. Mr. Wood's withdrawal has made the situation more simple, and it is explained by his failure to get sufficient support to warrant confidence of success. Mr. Wood never enters a doubtful contest if he can help it, and he prefers the dignity of a withdrawal, and the certainty of an important Chairmanship—probably of the Committee on Ways and Means—to the chances of defeat for the more important position. Of course he denies that he has made any trade—they all deny that—and yet no such political huckstering has been seen in Washington since before the war.

Mr. Cox does not appear to have any strength. He is not treated as an element in the problem. But there may be more votes for him than is generally supposed. If he could hold forty or even thirty votes in caucus, and hold them steadily, he might prevent the nomination of either Randall or Kerr. He may withdraw, as Mr. Wood has done, and in that case the choice of either Kerr or Randall would become nearly certain.

The attitude of the South is not yet well determined, and that is the principal element of doubt. The South can dictate its own terms, and some of the Southern members are willing to use their whole power. Others advise a more modest policy for the present. The Southern Pacific Railroad influence is strong and is against Kerr, because he opposes subsidies, but the Southern members are not yet united in support of the road. The currency question is somewhat discussed, but has no great influence. It is well understood that both Kerr and Randall are hard money men by choice, but that neither of them would leave the party on the currency question if the National Convention should adopt the soft money platform. The soft money men are afraid of neither of them, nor have they much reason to be, though Kerr would probably struggle longer against inflation.

Banks may lay aside his pretense of independence and go into the Democratic caucus. In case of a serious controversy, he would be thought of and voted for, with very doubtful chances of election in any event. It is generally supposed that the South has no candidate of its own to urge prominently for Speaker, but circumstances may arise to warrant the presentation of John Hancock, of Texas, who has the advantage of being out of the contest so far as to have made no enemies. He is not a very prominent member, but has a good deal of experience and ability, in which respects he is equal to the other competitors. At the present time, however, the foremost men in the race are Kerr and Randall. There is already some betting on the result, or at least some proposals of bets.

John Morrissey and John Chamberlin are both in town. The influence of the former is said to be exerted in favor of Mr. Randall.

It is supposed that on the first ballot in caucus complimentary votes will be given to numerous members, and that, in the usual course, it will be only after the second ballot that the strength of the leading candidates will begin to appear. The appointment of committees and the selection of the inferior officers of the House depend so much upon the choice for Speaker that nothing can be foretold as to who will be Clerk, Sergeant at Arms, or Doorkeeper. If Randall is elected Speaker, Thompson's chances for Sergeant at Arms are considered very good. He denies that there is any bargain with Randall men in his behalf and takes high moral ground in the matter of trades. He showed by his management of the Ohio canvass that he has the right sort of stuff for a Democratic politician. He is a hard-money man and a friend of Senator Thurman, but, like Sam Cary, is willing to adopt soft money or any other platform that will win.

THE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS TO BE HELD SATURDAY.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The Democrats propose to hold their caucus on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock to agree upon candidates for the elective offices of the House of Representatives. Among the last announced candidates for Postmaster of the House is Col. J. M. Stuart, of Alexandria, Va.

MR. MORTON'S FINANCIAL VIEWS.

HE DENIES THE STATEMENT THAT HE FAVORS THE REPEAL OF THE SPECIE RESUMPTION ACT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The attention of Senator Morton having been called to a dispatch from this city, stating that he favored the repeal of the Specie Resumption act, he authorizes the statement that there is no truth whatever in the report. The position which Senator Morton took on this question in the Ohio canvass was clear and perfectly distinct. He said in his speeches that he stood by the Resumption act of last Winter as a settlement of the whole question.

CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

A UNIQUE CONTEST IN THE THIRTY-THIRD NEW-YORK CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT—LIST OF THE CONTESTS FOR SEATS IN THE NEXT HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—At the last election in New-York a successor to Hon. A. F. Allen, member of Congress, deceased, for the Thirty-third District, was to be chosen. Nelson J. Norton was the Republican candidate and Charles S. Cary the Democratic. The district is composed of Cattaraugus and Chautauqua Counties. The Board of State Commissioners have not yet met, and no declaration of the result has yet been made, but an examination of the county returns shows this state of facts: In Cattaraugus County Nelson J. Norton received for Representative in Congress 4,961 votes; Charles S. Cary, 4,525 votes. In Chautauqua County, for Representative in Congress, Charles S. Cary received 4,614, and Flint Blanchard, (Rep.,) seventy-two votes. For Member of Congress Nelson J. Norton received 5,809 votes, and a few scattering. For the Representative in the Forty-fourth Congress, Augustus N. Lowry received five votes. If the votes for the Representative in Congress and for Member of Congress be held to have been cast for the same office, Mr. Norton received in the two counties 10,770 votes and Mr. Cary 9,139, making Mr. Norton's majority 1,631. But Mr. Lowry claims that his five votes were the only votes which can be legally counted because described as cast for the Forty-fourth Congress, and, therefore, he has given notice of a purpose to contest Mr. Norton's right to a seat if he is awarded the certificate by the State Board of Commissioners.

The following is a correct list of the contests for seats in the House of Representatives: Alabama—Bromberg versus Haralson; Florida—Finley versus Walls; Illinois—LeMoyne versus Farwell; Louisiana—Spencer versus Morey and Breux versus Darrall; Massachusetts—Abbott versus Frost; Minnesota—Cox versus Strait; New-York—Lowry versus Norton, (Thirty-third District;) South Carolina—Lee versus Rainey and Butts versus Mackey; Virginia—Platt versus Goode; Idaho Territory—Fern versus Bennett; Utah Territory—Baskin versus Cannon.

THE MEXICAN RAIDERS.

CONTRACTS TO DELIVER STOLEN TEXAS CATTLE AT MONTEREY—THE MEXICAN GOVERNMENT UNABLE TO SUPPRESS THE THEFTS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Information received here from the Rio Grande is to the effect that the troubles along that river are as bad as ever. The Mexican raiders have a contract to deliver 18,000 head of cattle at Monterey, and they expect to steal them from Texas. It has also been ascertained that one great difficulty under which the Mexican Government labors is that in sending soldiers to the frontier to prevent cattle raids, they often desert and become cattle thieves themselves, thus adding to the number of depredations, instead of decreasing them. The cattle thus stolen from Texas are shipped, after being run into Mexico, Cortina himself having been detected some time ago in shipping cattle from Bagdad, a small town on the south bank of the Rio Grande, for Cuba, such cattle bearing the marks of the Texas owners. It is also known that these cattle thieves are engaged to a great extent in smuggling goods into Texas, and on their return trips carrying droves of cattle with them.

GEN. HANCOCK'S REPORT.

TROOPS IN THE DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC STATES—THE PROPOSED NATIONAL PARK AT MACKINAC—DESERTIONS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The annual report of Major Gen. W. S. Hancock, commanding the Military Division of the Atlantic States, says that the garrison at David's Island, in New-York Harbor, was withdrawn during the year on account of the dilapidated condition of the public buildings there. The aggregate number of troops in the division is 238 officers and 1,833 men, distributed among twenty posts. There were but few movements of troops in this division during the year. In reference to the establishment of a national park at Mackinac, Mich., authorized at the last session of Congress, he says the preliminary steps necessary to carry out the provisions of the act have been taken, under instructions from the War Department. He recommends that in view of the establishment of the park and the additional labor which will devolve thereby upon the garrison, certain additions and repairs be made to the public quarters at Fort Mackinac for the purpose of posting another company there. He calls special attention to the report of the Judge Advocate of the division, which exhibits a gratifying decrease in the number of desertions during the year. For the year ending Aug. 31, 1873, the percentage of desertions in the Department of the East alone was 33½; the percentage in the entire division was 22.39, and for the year ending Aug. 31, 1875, the percentage was 8.36.

NEW WESTERN MAIL SERVICE.

ARRANGEMENTS TO GO INTO OPERATION TO-DAY.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The railway service division of the Post Office Department is to-day informed by a telegram from Assistant Superintendent French that the following arrangements have been made for the new Western postal-car service: The Cincinnati line will leave Pittsburg at 5:50 P. M., leave Columbus at 12:10 A. M., and arrive at Cincinnati at 4:40 A. M. Going East, the mail will leave Cincinnati at 7:05 P. M., Columbus at 11:45 P. M., and arrive at Pittsburg at 6:45 A. M. The St. Louis postal car will leave Pittsburg at 8:30 A. M., Columbus at 3:50 P. M., and Indianapolis at 11:25 P. M., arriving in St. Louis at 8:10 A. M. In the other directions, it is to leave St. Louis at 7:10 P. M., Indianapolis at 4:40 A. M., Columbus at noon, and arrive in Pittsburg at 7 P. M. The St. Louis line will do the way mail service between Pittsburg and Indianapolis going both ways. The cars are all finished, and have been distributed. Everything is in readiness to begin the new service on both lines to-morrow. The morning train from Pittsburg to St. Louis will make a close connection with the additional Fast Western Mail Train that will leave New-York City at 7 o'clock each evening, commencing to-morrow. The postal car for Cincinnati, from Pittsburg, is to start just after the arrival of the limited mail from New-York, which will continue to leave New-York at 4:30 A. M. It seems to be the impression in some quarters, that the Eastern mail for St. Louis will not go by way of Cincinnati, but will be distributed before reaching Columbus, and forwarded by the Vandalia route.

THE INDIAN COMMISSIONERSHIP.

SECOND LETTER OF MR. EDWARD S. TOBEY DECLINING THE POSITION—RUMORED OFFER OF THE COMMISSIONERSHIP TO EX-CONGRESSMAN UPSON, OF OHIO.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Edward S. Tobey has addressed the following letter to the President:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 29.

In compliance with your request I have carefully reviewed the grounds of my declination of the office of Commissioner of Indian Affairs, as tendered to me in your communication received in Boston more than a week since. My experience for three years as a member of the Board of Indian Commissioners has served to deepen my conviction of the importance and practical character of your humane and energetic policy toward the Indian tribes of our country, and that the department of the Government to which you have kindly invited my services affords no ordinary opportunity of usefulness to one who is in cordial sympathy with your purposes, and who is prepared to give that undivided and assiduous attention which shall secure a faithful and efficient administration of the affairs of the Indian Department in their minutest detail. As such service the Government and people emphatically demand, and they ought not and will not be satisfied with anything less, to fulfill these conditions, were I to accept the position, would require a transfer of my residence to Washington, and oblige me to seriously prejudice interests which cannot properly be delegated to others at the present time. I am therefore reluctantly brought to my original decision, that it is incompatible with existing duties and obligations to accept the position which you have offered me.

Allow me to express the sincere hope that you will be able to accomplish your well-known purpose of obtaining the services of an able and faithful officer, whose established character will be a pledge that his duties will be fearlessly discharged, above and beyond all mere political influence or considerations.

I have the fullest assurance and confidence that such an officer will have the cordial and energetic cooperation of the Honorable Secretary of the Interior, and those working harmoniously and in mutual sympathy with the Board of Indian Commissioners, under the sanction of your authority and influence, will doubtless secure a continued progress in protecting the rights of both the Indian tribes and of the people of the United States. I beg you to accept the assurances of my appreciation of the confidence implied in your invitation, and remain, with great respect, your obedient servant,

To the President. EDWARD S. TOBEY.

It is reported, on good authority, that the President has now tendered the position of Commissioner of Indian Affairs to ex-Congressman William H. Upson, of Ohio.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

DECISIONS AFFECTING MINING LOCATIONS AND TIMBER CULTURE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Copp's *Western Land Owner* for November reports decisions of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, establishing the following important principles:

Mining.—An incorporated association of citizens, owning separate and distinct interests in a placer mine, may unite their means and expend the $500 required by the mining laws at one point and thereafter secure patent from the United States. Locators of mining claims have the exclusive right of possession of the surface embraced in their claims, and to the timber growing thereon, on compliance with the United States and local laws.

Timber Culture.—The Timber Culture act of March 13, 1874, recognizes a contestant as a party in interest, and allows his application to enter the land on file in the local land office at the time he applies to contest an entry on the ground of non-compliance with the Timber Culture law. Such application will remain subject to the decision in the contest, and be perfected into an entry if the first entry is canceled, or withdrawn if the first entry is allowed to stand.

Declaratory Statements.—A declaratory statement can be amended only in case of mistake or misdescription.

THE LIBERIANS.

THE INTERIOR SETTLEMENTS ABANDONED—THE INHABITANTS SEEKING SHELTER AT LATROBE—THEIR DESTITUTION.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Henry W. Dennis, Secretary of the Treasury of Liberia, under date of Monrovia, Oct. 16, writes to the American Colonization Society that all the inland settlements have been abandoned and their inhabitants are at Latrobe, the greater portion of them having lost their all except the clothing they had on when they left their homes, and that they have nothing to subsist upon except what has been furnished by the Government from Monrovia. But the most painful intelligence is that on the 10th of October the Liberian troops made an attack upon the large native town which is within sight of Harper, and were repulsed and retreated in disorder, several being killed and wounded, leaving in the hands of the enemy three brass field pieces, with ammunition. The troops would not likely renew the attack without cannon, and the Government is unable to maintain so large a force there for any length of time. Should they withdraw, the enemy would overrun the country. He says, "It is reported that the natives are greatly encouraged and strengthened by our loss, and that they lost no time in opening fire on Latrobe with the three cannon deserted by our troops." It is also stated that uprisings of the natives occurred all along the seaboard, on the defeat of the Liberian troops at Cape Palmas, and that they have in several localities assumed so unfriendly an attitude that the owners of coasting vessels are contemplating their withdrawal. English influence has been active in instigating the natives of Cape Palmas against the Liberians, and the arrival of every English steamer from down the coast brings to the enemy quantities of ammunition and guns, and as a general thing the officers and crews of these steamers openly express their sympathy with the natives. Mr. Dennis says: "We are too few in numbers, too far apart in communities, and too poor in means to hold our position on this coast, unless aided by some foreign power. It is not impossible that, after all the expenditure, sacrifice of life, and toil in founding Liberia, it may be blotted out."

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

PROTESTS AGAINST THE INTERNAL REVENUE DISTRICT CONSOLIDATIONS — RETIREMENT OF JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL HOLT—CHANGE OF OFFICE HOURS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The protests against the Internal Revenue consolidations continue, and the Commissioner, as well as the President, is in daily receipt of telegrams, letters, and personal applications for reconsiderations of the plan. Thus far, however, only one change has been made in the programme, that being in Indiana, where Gen. Frank White, of the Lafayette District, has been reinstated. The original plan consolidated the Districts of Lafayette, Terre Haute, and Indianapolis, retaining Collector Boggs, and involving the going out of Collectors Simpson, at Terre Haute, and White, at Lafayette. This has been so far altered as to require only the consolidation of the Terre Haute District and the Evansville District, and Gen. White is retained, while Beach is relieved. Mr. Boggs remains as Collector of the consolidated District of Indianapolis and Lafayette.

Judge Advocate General Joseph Holt of the Army has been retired upon his own application, and Assistant Judge Advocate General William McKee Dunn has been appointed Judge Advocate General to fill the vacancy, the appointment to date from Dec. 1, 1875. There will be no appointment of Assistant Judge Advocate General, Congress having passed a law at the last session providing for the abolition of that office when it should become vacant.

Lieut. John J. Brice is ordered to the Naval Observatory; Ensign Rogers H. Galt to the Powhatan; Carpenter John MacFarland to the receiving ship New-Hampshire at Norfolk, Va., in place of Carpenter Joseph G. Myers, detached from that vessel and placed on waiting orders.

At the meeting of the Cabinet to-day it was decided that from and after to-morrow the office hours in the several departments of the Government shall be from 9 o'clock A. M. until 4 o'clock P. M., and orders were issued by the heads of the various departments this afternoon to that effect.

The following persons were to-day appointed Internal Revenue Gaugers for the First Ohio District: Henry Brockmen, Ephraim Morgan, Charles C. Marshall, George W. Buckler, and Sherwood B. Markley. Frank Huesley is appointed to be Gauger for the Seventh Indiana District. F. M. Rice and Joseph M. Wallace are appointed to be Storekeepers for the First California District. The President today signed the commissions of Josiah Robbins to be Postmaster of Niles, Ohio, and of William Richardson to be Postmaster at Chippewa Falls, Wis.

To-morrow the mails dispatched on the following roads will be simultaneously weighed for sixty days: The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad, the Lake Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, the Pennsylvania, the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago, the Erie, and the Baltimore and Ohio.

The Light-house Board gives notice that on and after Dec. 1 a first-class steam siren will be sounded at Grand Haven pierhead light station, Lake Michigan, during thick and foggy weather, giving blasts of five seconds duration at intervals of thirty seconds; also, that on and after Dec. 15 lights will be shown from the light-houses recently erected at the mouth of the Schuylkill River, Penn. The lights will be fixed white.

Isaac T. Gibson, Indian Agent for the Osages, has tendered his resignation through the Executive Committee of Friends, and they have accepted it in a minute expressive of their high appreciation of his integrity and devotion to the service.

Col. John W. Polk, of Missouri, arrived in the city yesterday, and is a prominent candidate for the office of Postmaster of the House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

VIEWS OF GEN. POPE ON THE INDIAN DIFFICULTIES—EXTRACT FROM HIS REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The report of Brevet Major Gen. John Pope, commanding the Department of the Missouri, after reviewing at some length the campaigns against hostile Indians in the department during the past year says: "All the bands of Indians in the South-west, Cheyennes and Arrapahoes, Kiowas and Comanches, are now at their respective agencies, brought there by military force after a campaign of eight months of almost unprecedented hardships and exposure and after a heavy expense to the Government. They are brought there, too, entirely subdued and in such condition and under such circumstances that there is not the least danger, in my opinion, of any further trouble with them, if only they are treated with common humanity and dealt with with even ordinary honesty. Unless they are properly fed they must either suffer the pangs of hunger or starve to death. To see that they are so cared for, as the Government as well as humanity demands, and as the usual appropriations of Congress provide for, is a duty devolved upon another department of the Government. If honestly performed in the future, as I am sorry to believe it has not been in the past, further troubles with these Indians may be considered nearly at an end." Referring to feeding the Indians he says: "It is presumed, though without positive knowledge, that the appropriations made by Congress, if honestly disbursed and judiciously distributed, will be sufficient for this purpose, and I cannot, in view of the peace of this frontier and the honor and good faith of the Government, too strongly urge that this subject be closely looked after, and that measures, more vigorous and efficient than those hitherto pursued be adopted and enforced without delay. The military forces have done, and done well, all they have a right or power to do, and cannot and ought not to be held in any manner accountable for any further hostilities with these Indians, due to the bad treatment and want of food at the agencies, to which they have been forced to return, and where they now are. It is with painful reluctance that the military forces take the field against Indians, who only leave their reservations because they are starved there, and who must hunt food for themselves and their families or see them perish from hunger.

THE DAY BEFORE WINTER.

INTENSE COLD AND HEAVY GALES.

THE FIRST COLD WAVE OF THE SEASON—THE FREEZING OF RIVERS AND CANALS SUSPENDS NAVIGATION—LOW TEMPERATURE REPORTED FROM ALL POINTS.

NEW-BALTIMORE, N. Y., Nov. 30.—Ice four inches thick has formed in the river. The Drew and Connecticut could go no further north than here, and returned to New-York. The steamers Weehawken, Sunnyside, Golden Gate, the tugs James T. Easton, W. H. Beaman, Hammond Ditson, and George Vail, and two canal-boats, and the barge Geraldine are fastened in the ice just above Kinderhook light, with no prospect of getting out.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 30.—The navigation of the canal and river is closed. The river is full of ice. The Sunnyside and J. B. Schuyler got away for New-York at 2 P. M. The steamer Drew did not come up further than Athens last night, where she discharged her freight and passengers. The thermometer has ranged here from 2° to 8° below zero all day.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Nov. 30.—The Hudson River is frozen this morning from Hudson to Albany. All the night steamers are behind time, owing to the ice obstruction. The steamer City of Hudson will probably discontinue her trips to-day or to-morrow, and it is believed that after to-day the steamers of the Newburg and Albany Line will go no further than Rondout. The thermometer this morning is at zero.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 30.—Dispatches received by the Board of Trade this morning state that the weather is very cold along the line of the canal, the thermometer standing at from 3° to 5° below zero. The boats are all frozen tight. The general feeling is that canal navigation for the season of 1875 is virtually closed.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Nov. 30.—Navigation on the Delaware and Hudson Canal is closed from Honesdale to Ellenville, N. Y. All loaded boats will reach tide-water to-day, when the canal will be closed for the season.

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 30.—A heavy north-west wind prevailed all day yesterday, and the mercury last night indicated 12°. While the wind was strongest trees were uprooted, unfinished buildings damaged, and the roof of a large business block was started. In Westboro a three-story brick block was unroofed, and a chimney fell upon a building adjoining, crushing through to the cellar. Considerable damage was done by the wind in other sections of the country.

BOSTON, Nov. 30.—Unprecedented cold weather for this season is reported from all sections of New-England north and east of here, the mercury ranging from 4° to 14° below zero. At Montpelier, Vt., it was 18° below, and at Bethlehem, N. H., 22° below.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 30.—The thermometer stands at zero on College Hill this morning.

DAMARISCOTTA, Me., Nov. 30.—The weather is intensely cold here. The river is closed five miles from its head. The ship E well, which was to sail to-day, was frozen in at her wharf.

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 30.—Last night was one of the coldest experienced in this vicinity for many years, so early in the season. The mercury fell below zero, and at 8 o'clock this morning was but 4° above.

MILFORD, Penn., Nov. 30, 1875.—Last night was the coldest of the season. The thermometer indicate 2° above zero at 7 o'clock this morning. The Delaware River is frozen over.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Nov. 30.—The mercury at 7 o'clock this morning indicated 4° below zero.

TORONTO, Nov. 30.—The weather throughout Canada is unprecedentedly cold for this season. At 7 A. M. the thermometer at Ottawa marked 20° below; at Peterboro, 17° below; Parry Sound, 29° below; Gateneau Mills, 30° below; Montreal, 17° below; Quebec, 20° below; Toronto, 4° below.

BOSTON, Nov. 30.—Reports from all points in New-England indicate still colder weather to-day than yesterday. At Freyburg, Me., the mercury was 14° below zero at noon to-day. At Manchester, N. H., it fell 50° inside of twenty-four hours. A brisk gale still continues to-night.

HAZLETON, Penn., Nov. 30.—The weather has been intensely cold here since yesterday afternoon, when the mercury began to fall very rapidly. It reached 2° below zero during the night, and at noon to-day was about 5° above zero.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Nov. 30.—Boats cleared here last night both east and west, but to-day the canal is frozen, and navigation practically closed. The temperature at 7 o'clock this evening was 10° above zero.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Nov. 30.—Reports from up the Hudson to-night tell of ice forming rapidly everywhere, and for the time being navigation to Albany has ceased. A steamer with barges and canal boats in tow is fast in Coeyman's Bar. In many points in Dutchess County the mercury this morning marked 6° below zero.

MORE THAN A SCORE OF VESSELS WRECKED ON LAKE MICHIGAN—NAVIGATION PRACTICALLY CLOSED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 30.—The damage to shipping property on Lake Michigan resulting from the stormy weather of the past few days has been very great. It is estimated that between twenty and thirty sailing vessels are ashore at various points, many of which will prove complete wrecks. The exposure of sailors to severe wintry weather has resulted in the loss of a number of lives as well.

Owing in a measure to the great number of disasters, nearly all sailing craft arriving at this port are going into Winter quarters, and navigation may be considered practically closed.

THE GALE ON THE LAKES—ICE ON LAKE HURON.

DETROIT, Nov. 30.—The gale of Sunday and Monday proved to be more destructive on the lakes than was at first supposed. The schooner Bridgewater, with a cargo of wheat, was driven ashore, and is full of water at Waugoshance in a dangerous position. The brig Rosiens is at Point La Barbe, with her canvas all gone. The schooner St. Lawrence, with a cargo of coal, became unmanageable Sunday night on account of the rigging being covered with ice, and went ashore near South Point on Lake Huron. With favorable weather she will be released.

Lake Huron is covered with ice as far as can be seen.

A dispatch from Sault Ste. Marie says it is snowing, with light north wind; thermometer 17° below zero last night. Ice is forming in the river rapidly, and it is impossible for boats to get through now. Steamers St. Paul, Missouri, and Norman were reported frozen in at Mud Lake yesterday.

MARINE DISASTERS.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 30.—The schooner Pamlico, with a cargo of wheat, is ashore and full of water in Little Traverse Bay. The crews of the barges Warren and Sweepstakes, wrecked yesterday, have been saved, but some of them were badly frozen. The weather continues very severe, and vessels are going into Winter quarters as fast as they reach port. The Saginaw River is closed with ice. The bay is frozen over nearly out to Charity Islands.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Nov. 30.—The schooner F. G. Jenkins, with wheat from Milwaukee for this port, left the Welland Canal on Sunday morning, and as she has not been heard from it is feared she foundered in the late gale with all on board. The schooner Blanche, from Wellington Square, Ontario, for this port with wheat, is ashore at Pultneyville, N. Y.

REMARKABLE TEMPERATURE IN THIS CITY—CLOSING OF NAVIGATION ON THE HUDSON.

Considering the season of the year, the remarkably cold weather of yesterday was little short of phenomenal. Last year the first "cold snap" did not occur until Dec. 15, when the average of the thermometer was even higher than during the past twenty-four hours. The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, in comparison with the corresponding date last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

1874.		1875.	
3 A. M.	28°	3 A. M.	12°
6 A. M.	25°	6 A. M.	9°
9 A. M.	25°	9 A. M.	9°
12 M.	29°	12 M.	11°
3:30 P. M.	28°	3:30 P. M.	14°
6 P. M.	26°	6 P. M.	13°
9 P. M.	25°	9 P. M.	12°

The average temperature on Dec. 15, last year, mentioned above as the first remarkably cold day of of last Winter, was 14⅞°, the highest twenty-one, and the lowest nine degrees. Owing to the frozen condition of the upper waters of the Hudson River, navigation, to Albany at least, has closed for the season. The People's Line discontinued the trips of its boats yesterday. The Dean Richmond arrived at the usual hour in the morning, after a rough passage through the ice.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1—1 A. M.—The barometer is highest over Northern New-York. It has fallen in the North-west and upper lake region, with south to east winds and rising temperature. Light snows have fallen in the lake region, and generally light rains along the South Atlantic and Gulf coasts. Brisk and high north-west to north-east winds along the East and Middle Atlantic coasts have diminished in force. The temperature has fallen in the Atlantic and East Gulf States. The Lower Ohio and Lower Mississippi Rivers have continued slowly rising.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Middle and Eastern States high but falling barometer, winds veering to north-east and south-east, slightly warmer, partly cloudy weather, and possibly followed in the former by occasional light snow or rain.

For the canal regions of Eastern New-York, New-Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania, the temperature will continue below freezing Wednesday night, but rise above to the westward.

The Ohio River will fall, except at Paducah, and the Lower Missouri will continue slowly rising.

THE WHISKY RING TRIALS.

THE PRESIDENT URGING THE MOST THOROUGH INVESTIGATION—THE EFFECT OF YESTERDAY'S TESTIMONY IN WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The President in conversation with a Republican member of Congress to-day is reported to have said that he had given imperative directions to have the St. Louis whisky frauds thoroughly investigated, and that he would stand by Secretary Bristow in his efforts to have punished every man who had profited by the operations of the Ring. This emphatic statement ought to be sufficient to silence absurd reports which are circulated of a quarrel between the President and Mr. Bristow on this subject.

The telegrams which were read in the court in St. Louis yesterday were not printed here to-day, but the brief synopsis of the evidence caused a great deal of excitement on account of the references to Gen. Babcock. It is generally agreed that the imputations have become so explicit in their terms that Gen Babcock owes it to himself to meet them by a full and explicit denial or explanation.

THE EVIDENCE IN THE AVERY TRIAL ALL IN—TWO COUNTS OF THE INDICTMENT TO BE QUASHED—GEN. BABCOCK DESIRES A HEARING.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 30.—The prosecution in the Avery trial closed to-day by the introduction of some testimony of a general character and the following telegram:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5, 1874.

Col. John A. Joyce, St. Louis:

Cannot hear that any one has gone or is going.

(Signed,) BABCOCK.

A discussion then took place, Judge Krum for the defense contending that three counts of the indictment against his client were insufficient, and should be quashed. Gen. Henderson for the prosecution replied, and admitted that one of the counts was insufficient, but maintained the others were good and binding upon the defendant. The court sustained Judge Krum's position as to two counts, and said he should instruct the jury to return a verdict of not guilty as to them. The other counts were held to be good, and the defense then proceeded with their side by introducing three letters of a social character which had passed between Joyce and Avery, and tending to show that they were in the habit of using such familiar terms as Billy and Aleck—Joyce's middle name and Avery's Christian name—in writing to each other. Depositions of persons in Washington relating to the good character of Avery were also read. This done, Judge Krum announced that to be the case for the defense. The arguments will be heard to-morrow.

The following telegram was sent this afternoon by Gen. Babcock to the United States Attorney at St. Louis:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 30.

To Hon. D. P. Dyer, United States District Attorney, St. Louis, Mo.:

I am absolutely innocent, and every telegram which I sent will appear perfectly innocent the moment I can be heard. I demand a hearing before the court, when I can testify.

(Signed,) O. E. BABCOCK.

THE INDIANAPOLIS SUITS—THE INDICTED PERSONS PLEAD GUILTY.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 30.—In the United States District Court, before Judge Gresham, the case of J. W. and Gordon Bingham was called, and the joint appearance bond for $25,000 forfeited. Gordon B. Bingham is sick at his home in Evansville and John W. Bingham is at St. Louis, where he was surrendered by his sureties on another indictment.

The following parties, under indictment for fraudulent whisky transactions, withdrew the plea of not guilty and entered the plea of guilty: Philip Eberwine, Col. George T. Simonson, John E. Phillips, Harrison Miller, David M. Lewis, George Hagan, George F. Crisp, Christopher Cochoner, William Monfort, and Dennis Reilly.

The court deferred pronouncing sentence until this afternoon or to-morrow.

JOHN W. BINGHAM'S CASE TO BE TRANSFERRED TO INDIANA.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 30.—In the United States Court to-day a motion was made by the Government to transfer John W. Bingham, who stands indicted here for complicity in the whisky frauds, and has pleaded guilty, to the United States District Court of Indiana, where a similar indictment awaits him. Gen. Noble, counsel for Bingham, made a long argument against the transfer, but Judge Treat decided that Bingham should be sent to Indiana, and the court so ordered.

AN ESCAPED PRISONER'S FATE.

MILFORD, Penn., Nov. 30.—The remains found among the ruins of William Garrison's barn in Lebanon Township, Pike County, Penn., which was destroyed by fire on Tuesday night last, are believed to be those of Frances Stewart, a female notion peddler, who was recently lodged in Stroudsburg (Penn.) jail for shooting at and attempting to rob a farmer named James Stern, and who set fire to the Court-House on Friday night, 19th inst., and made her escape by jumping through a window.

CUSTOM-HOUSE EXPENSES REDUCED.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 30.—A reduction in the number and salaries of the employes at the Baltimore Custom-house was made to-day. Those discharged include five inspectors, two assistant measurers, one weigher, one marker, four laborers, four boatmen, and three clerks. The salaries of the clerks and other attachés have been reduced from $100 to $200 each.

DEATH SENTENCE COMMUTED.

OTTAWA, Nov. 30.—The sentence of death passed upon Dr. Davis and his wife for the murder of Jane Vaughan Gilmour has been by proper authority commuted to imprisonment for life. This step was rendered necessary by the aid they have furnished, by means of their confession, in securing the conviction of the seducer of Miss Gilmour.

THE LATE HENRY WILSON.

CROWDS VISITING THE TOWN HALL AT NATICK, MASS., TO SEE THE REMAINS.

NATICK, Nov. 30.—The remains of the late Vice President lay in state in the Town Hall to-day, and, notwithstanding the intense cold, large numbers of citizens have visited the hall to see them. The sombre decorations of the hall are relieved in some measure by the beautiful flowers about the coffin. At the head of the coffin there is a large floral cross, composed of the choicest white blossoms, and at the foot a tall shaft of dark green ivy, the base of which is ornamented with wheat sheaves. This shaft is a contribution from the City of Boston. Floral crowns, wreaths, and other designs complete the decorations. The intense cold and high wind seriously interfere with the plans of citizens who intend to place emblems of mourning on their stores and dwellings, but still a large number of buildings exhibit drapings of black and white. The exterior of the Town Hall is heavily draped and bears in black on a white ground the initials H. W., with the dates of his birth and death. The late residence of the Vice President is heavily draped, the doors and windows being hung with black, fastened with black and white rosettes. Clark's block, Wilson's shoe factory, the Masonic Hall, Grand Army Head-quarters, and the rooms of St. Patrick's Benevolent Society are among the most prominent of the buildings decorated. The services to-morrow at the Town Hall will begin at 1 o'clock, and it is expected there will be a general outpouring of citizens. Special trains from Boston will bring large numbers from that city and vicinity.

THE MARYLAND OFFICERS TO ATTEND THE FUNERAL.

BOSTON, Nov. 30.—Gov. Gaston has requested the committee of the Fifth Maryland Regiment, who accompanied the late Vice President's remains from Baltimore, to remain and take part in the funeral to-morrow at Natick. The committee have received every attention while here, and have participated in several dinners given by the officers of various military organizations. To-night they have a reception at the residence of W. E. Baker, and leave for home on Thursday next.

A CHECK TO CHURCH LOTTERIES.

IMPORTANT ACTION OF THE POLICE—THE DRAWING AT FATHER DRUMGOOLE'S BAZAAR STOPPED BY INSPECTOR DILKS.

A charity bazaar and concert was opened last night at Tammany Hall, in aid of the fund for the erection of the first house of the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin for the protection of Homeless Children, under the direction of Father Drumgoole. The principal feature of the fair or bazaar, was a grand prize-drawing, for which many thousands of tickets were sold. The prizes, fifty in number, comprised a capital prize of $300 in gold, portraits of the Pope and Cardinal McCloskey, sewing-machines, religious books, and various other articles. The ticket-holders not only had free access to the ball on the opening night, but were likewise entitled to a share in two masses in the Virgin's Chapel. This prize-drawing has been advertised for several weeks past, and yesterday the matter was brought to the notice of the Board of Police by a citizen, who alleged that the statute in relation to lotteries would be violated by the drawing. The matter was referred to Inspector Dilks for his action, and last night the Inspector went to the hall for the purpose of seeing that no violation of the law occurred. When the Inspector arrived the hall was filled to its utmost capacity, and it is computed that no less than ten thousand persons were present, a great many of them women. On the stage were two large wheels from which numbers were being drawn and the prizes awarded as in any other lottery. Inspector Dilks informed Father Drumgoole that the drawing of prizes as it was being conducted was a direct violation of the law, and must be stopped, or he would be compelled to place under arrest all who were participating in the drawing. Father Drumgoole at once stopped the drawing of the numbers from the wheels, and announced to the audience that the drawing had been prevented by the Police. This announcement created quite a sensation among the spectators, but no opposition was made and the drawing came to an abrupt conclusion. What course Father Drumgoole and those associated with him in the direction of the fair propose to adopt in the distribution of the prizes is not known, but the Police authorities propose to put a stop to all similar enterprises, when their attention is called to their existence. The section of the law under which the Police have taken action, reads as follows:

> "No person shall set up or propose any money, goods, chattels, or things in action to be raffled for, or to be distributed by lot or chance to any person who shall have paid, or contracted to pay, any valuable consideration for the chance of obtaining such money, goods, or things in action."

MOODY AND SANKEY.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30.—The depot building was about two-thirds full to-night. Mr. Moody announced as the opening hymn the nineteenth section, after the singing of which Rev. Mr. Hendrickson invoked prayer. Then Mr. Sankey sang, by request, the forty-sixth hymn. Following this Mr. Moody made the announcement that in order to accommodate persons from the country the evening meeting at 7:30 o'clock would be dispensed with on and after Thursday, the hour of 12 noon being substituted therefor. Mr. Moody then read a lesson from the thirty-fourth chapter of Ezekiel and a few verses from the fifteenth chapter of St. Luke, and after a few remarks requested the audience to join in silent prayer. Mr. Moody then prayed for those who had presented themselves as applicants for prayers, after which the meeting closed. The attendance in the inquiry-rooms was not as large as usual, but the fathers' meeting and the young men's prayer-meeting were both well attended to-night. These took place after the services in the depot building.

TWO SEAMEN RESCUED.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The United States Consul at Liverpool, England, has reported to the State Department the rescue of James C. Bassett and Albert Boyd, seamen of the fishing schooner Eppstar, of Gloucester, Mass., who were separated from their vessel while setting their trawls during a dense fog on the Banks of Newfoundland, and who were reported lost. They were rescued by the master of the Cascatelle, Albert Devereaux, and taken to the port of Liverpool.

OUTSTANDING CURRENCY.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The following is an official statement of the United States currency outstanding at this date:

Old demand notes	$69,707 50
Legal-tender notes, new issue	32,655,640 00
Legal-tender notes, series of 1869	261,959,409 00
Legal-tender notes, series of 1874	59,040,422 00
Legal-tender notes, series of 1875	18,316,300 00
One-year notes of 1863	64,735 00
Two-year notes of 1863	19,930 00
Two-year coupon notes of 1863	26,500 00
Compound interest notes	353,130 00
Fractional currency, first issue	4,299,528 25
Fractional currency, second issue	3,124,711 89
Fractional currency, third issue	3,106,181 66
Fractional currency, fourth issue, first series	5,626,271 05
Fractional currency, fourth issue, second series	1,478,473 80
Fractional currency, fourth issue, third series	4,191,629 35
Fractional currency, fifth issue	20,529,309 01
Total	$415,361,899 51

SENATOR LOGAN DANGEROUSLY ILL.

CHICAGO, Nov. 30.—Senator Logan is lying in a somewhat precarious condition at the Palmer House in this City, being afflicted with acute rheumatism of the brain.

REV. DR. FULTON ASKED TO RESIGN.

At a meeting of the members of the Hanson Place Baptist Church, (Brooklyn,) that remained in session until after midnight, it was decided by a small majority to request the resignation of the Pastor, Rev. Justin D. Fulton.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

SPAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

REPLY TO THE LAST SPANISH NOTE—A TREATY OF COMMERCE SUGGESTED BY A MADRID PAPER.

MADRID, Nov. 30.—Mr. Cushing, the American Minister, will to-morrow present to the Minister of Foreign Affairs a telegraphic reply from his Government to the last Spanish note. The tenor of the American dispatch is considered very satisfactory, and dissipates recent apprehensions.

The *Epoca*, in an editorial article to-day, demonstrates the pressing necessity of a treaty of commerce and navigation between Spain and the United States, especially with regard to the commercial interests of Cuba.

SPAIN.

THE MINISTRY—THE CORTES TO MEET FEB. 1—A NEW PLAN OF CAMPAIGN IN THE NORTH.

MADRID, Nov. 30.—The Ministerial changes resolved upon in the Cabinet Council of Saturday, and already announced, will take place on Thursday. The 1st day of February is appointed for the meeting of the Cortes.

The *Cronista* states that, at a conference between Gens. Jovellar, Campos, and Quesada, at which the King was present, a plan of campaign in the North was agreed upon. It was decided that there should be a short delay in the commencement of operations on account of the unfavorable weather.

FRANCE.

PASSAGE OF THE ELECTORAL BILL IN THE ASSEMBLY—DATE OF THE ELECTIONS.

PARIS, Nov. 30.—The Assembly to-day finally adopted the Electoral bill by a vote of 532 to 87. The bill was so amended as to grant the right of representation to all the colonies except Cayenne and Senegal.

Urgency was almost unanimously voted for two proposals emanating respectively from the Right and Left Centres. One provides that the general elections shall be held Feb. 20, and the new Assembly convoked Feb. 27. The other fixes the elections for Feb. 13, and the meeting of the Assembly for March 16.

The committee to examine the proposals will be appointed Thursday.

GERMANY.

PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF IN BERLIN—THE VON ARNIM IMPEACHMENT.

BERLIN, Nov. 30.—Prince Gortschakoff has arrived here. He had an interview with Bismarck to-day which lasted an hour.

The application of the Public Prosecutor to the Senate of the State Tribunal to indict Count Von Arnim for treason has been granted.

GREAT BRITAIN.

SNOW IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND—INDIA AND THE POSTAL UNION.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—The weather is inclement. A fall of snow is quite general in the South of England.

The Postal Conference meets at Berne, in Switzerland, on the 17th of January, because the Indian Government has announced its intention to join the union.

THE EUROPEAN SQUADRON.

SAILING OF THE FLEET FROM VILLAFRANCA FOR LISBON.

VILLAFRANCA, Nov. 30.—The American squadron sailed from here on Monday for Lisbon.

THE TURKISH PROVINCES.

OPENING OF THE SERVIAN PARLIAMENT.

BELGRADE, Nov. 30.—The sessions of the Skupochtijna reopened to-day.

KHOKAND.

THE REMAINDER OF THE COUNTRY TO BE OCCUPIED BY RUSSIAN TROOPS.

LONDON, Dec. 1—5:30 A. M.—The St. Petersburg *Golos* says the incessant raids on Russian territory prove the necessity for the occupation of the remainder of Khokand by the Russian troops.

PIGEON SHOOTING.

MATCH FOR ONE HUNDRED BIRDS FOR $3,000 A SIDE IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 30.—A pigeon-shooting match between Gen. E. B. Grubb, of Philadelphia, and Mr. Benjamin F. De Forrest, of New-York, came off this afternoon on the Pimlico Race Grounds for a stake of $3,000 a side, for 100 birds, twenty-eight yards rise and eighty yards boundary, with five traps. Howland Robbins, of New-York, was chosen referee, and upon the toss, Gen. Grubb was ordered to the first shot. Before the match began Mr. De Forrest was the favorite by $100 to $75, though there were comparatively few persons present. The principals had determined to have the contest as private as possible. For the first ten birds, Gen. Grubb brought down nine, and Mr. De Forrest six. The second 10, Grubb, 9; De Forrest, 6. Third 10, Grubb, 9; De Forrest, 6. Fourth 10, Grubb, 9; De Forrest 8. Fifth 10, Grubb, 7; De Forrest, 7. Sixth 10, Grubb, 7; De Forrest, 6. Seventh 10, Grubb, 8; De Forrest, 8. Eighth 10, Grubb, 6; De Forrest, 8. Ninth 10, Grubb, 8; De Forrest, 6; making a total of 72 for Grubb and 60 for De Forrest. There were still ten birds to be shot at, but the referee declared Gen. Grubb the winner, as he was already twelve ahead, and De Forrest could not come up with him. The birds generally did not fly well, and several could not be scared from the traps for the contestants, and were declared "no birds." The day was very cold, but the shooting is said to equal anything of the kind ever done before.

PENNSYLVANIA PEACE SOCIETY.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30.—The ninth annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Peace Society was held here to-day. The annual report of the Executive Committee was received and adopted. This report refers to the cause of international arbitration, and expresses the hope that the increased interest in this important measure will exercise a potent influence in preventing the sad devastation of war. It speaks of capital punishment as a relic of barbarism, and states that it is time the system was abolished. It refers to the approaching Centennial of American independence as a harbinger of good, but adds that the military exhibitions and displays that it will call forth, will be conducive to the false glory of the violence of war, creating in the minds of the young a desire for such achievements. After the addresses, appointment of committees, &c., an election for officers was held, and Lucretia Mott was elected President.

INDIGNATION OVER THE BALTIMORE ELECTION.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 30.—A meeting to express "popular condemnation" of the manner in which the election in this city on Nov. 2 was conducted was held at the Maryland Institute to-night. Prof. N. R. Smith presided, and speeches were made by Hon. Charles B. Phelps, ex-member of Congress, and A. B. Hagner, Esq., of Annapolis. Resolutions were passed which denounced the conduct of the Police Commissioners at the election, and appointed an Executive Committee of twenty to contest the several elections. The meeting was largely attended

THE CANAL INVESTIGATION.

THE ORISKANY FEEDER CLAIMS.

TWICE THE VALUE OF MILLS CLAIMED FOR A FEW WEEKS' DETENTION—HOW ESTIMATES WERE MADE—ATTORNEYS WHO WERE BETTER TO THE CLAIMANTS THAN THE CLAIMANTS THEMSELVES.

ALBANY, Nov. 30.—The legislative joint committee to investigate canal frauds met again to-day. Cornelius Glen, Chief Clerk of the Appraisers' office, was recalled and examined as to the claims for damages caused by the construction of the Oriskany feeder. He read the record of the claims and amounts awarded. In all cases there was a large deduction from the original claim, but interest was invariably allowed.

Samuel B. Halleck was called and examined as to the alleged damage done to the Dexter Mill by the feeder depriving it of water, taking it for the Erie Canal at Oriskany. He said that the stream was not a very large one, and that at times it was low; in times of drought the feeder affected the stream; in times of a flood or rain it did not. Witness was one of the claimants, being part owner of a grist mill on the stream; the business was damaged by a diversion of the water to the canal; his mill is a half mile from the feeder dam; it has four runs of stone; is larger than the ordinary country mill; we have been able to operate the mill since the feeder was constructed up to this, but not all the time, though a good share of time this season we have run most of the time; probably have not lost a month out of the twelve; don't think we have lost over six weeks in a year any year since the dam was constructed; we considered the mill worth about $18,000, including what it cost us at the time and the value we added to it in the way of business, having built that up, as it was run down when we bought it; could not say how much that was; think all the property there has decreased in value owing to the construction of this dam; should think this mill was depreciated $10,000; don't think it now worth over $8,000; have offered to sell it for $9,000; we were awarded damages amounting to $10,000 for diversion of water, with interest, making it $10,666 66, and $2,000 more for stoppage of business, and interest on that, making a total of $13,837; we did not get all this; I sold out the claim to various persons; I became the owner of it and sold it out to parties who had mortgages on the mill.

Mr. Smith—Your estimate is, I see, $29,200, and yet you put in a claim for only $18,000. How was that?

Witness—I supposed it was $23,000.

Mr. Smith—But how was that? The estimate amounts to $29,200.

Witness—I cannot explain that; we always considered that from loss of water we received damages of $10,600; I estimated the whole value of the property at its worth, $18,000, and then added the damage caused by the detention.

Mr. Smith—But you see you have got it up to $29,000. What we want to know is, how was that done?

Witness—That must have been the work of the attorney. I never knew anything of that.

Mr. Smith—It is here stated in the record of the hearing the fair value of this property is $25,700. Now, is not that $7,000 too much?

Witness—Well, the value really was $18,000.

Mr. Smith—Then how did this come to be $25,700?

Witness—That is not correct; I did not intend to put the sum above $23,000.

Mr. Smith—Again you have put in $3,500 for a month or six weeks' detention. Is that not a pretty large sum?

Witness—Well, it is enough.

Mr. Cole—But can't you say whether it is too much or too little?

Mr. Smith—That would be at the rate of $30,000 a year.

Witness—Well, it is too much.

Mr. Cole—Well, how much too much?

Witness—I don't think $2,000 would be too much.

Mr. Smith looked over the testimony and found that no witnesses had been called for the State; they were all for the claimants.

Mr. Cole—What amount of flour did you make daily?

Witness—No regular amount; we would buy wheat and make flour of it, and then buy more wheat.

Mr. Cole—What would it average per day?

Witness—I don't know, Sir.

Mr. Cole—What, did you not have charge, and can't you tell whether it was ten barrels per day?

Witness—I had charge, but I cannot tell.

Mr. Cole—What would be the profit of your mill?

Witness—I don't know.

Mr. Cole—How did you get at the estimates of loss, then?

Witness—I have no recollection of how we made up our estimates upon which we based our damages.

Mr. Smith—Was the Dexter Mill worth twice as much as yours previous to the diversion of the water?

Witness—I don't know.

Mr. Smith—Was it worth $36,000?

Witness—I don't consider myself a judge of such property, and can't form any idea of its value.

Mr. Smith—How much were they detained?

Witness—About the same time as we were.

Mr. Smith—I see they were allowed $36,380 for the diversion from four to six weeks.

Witness—I think that is too much, but can't say how much too much.

Mr. Smith—I see that a witness here says the mills would have no right to use the water.

Witness—The idea was given out that the mills could have none of the water during the seven months of navigation, except what might drip over the canals; we got that idea from the appraisers.

Mr. Peckham—But you know that is not the fact?

Witness—Yes, Sir, we have had the water.

Mr. Smith—But even that idea would not warrant a man in making an estimate of loss for all that time.

Witness—No, Sir; we were not deprived of the water in that way or to that extent.

Mr. Smith—I find Buell & Wallech also have an allowance of $2,697 for alleged delay for a month or so.

Witness—Six or eight weeks that year.

Mr. Smith—Well, for that time, then, that was pretty good pay?

Witness—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Smith—I find Walter B. Pierce put in a claim for breaking up his tobacco business.

Mr. Peckham—Is that Walter B. Pierce the taxpayer?

Witness—Yes, Sir, he is the man.

Mr. Smith read the testimony in this case, going to show that the claimant was obliged to remove his factory, his machinery, goods, and printed labels being destroyed, and was thereby damaged to the amount of $4,747. Then an amended claim was put in, making it aggregate $7,669. The appraisers allowed him $1,933 32.

Mr. Smith—What use did he make of the water?

Witness—To run his machinery.

Mr. Smith—Then he was obstructed about the same time as the others?

Witness—Yes, Sir.

A recess was taken until 3:30 P. M.

AFTER RECESS.

The committee reassembled at 4 P. M.

A. J. Williams was called and sworn, and was examined as to the Dexter Mill; He knew the property at the time the dam was built and the mill was abandoned; it had passed through the hands of several tenants, each of whom was obliged to give it up, as they could make nothing in it; it was not in use at the time the dam was built; all such property in that locality had for years been declining in value before the dam was built; I examined the property with a view to see what damage was done; I was called as a witness for the State in the case, and was asked what it would cost to put the property in the condition it was in prior to the diversion of the water; I said it could be done for $15,000.

Mr. Smith—Now, I want to ask you was that property worth before the dam was built $36,000?—that was the sum awarded.

Witness—I would want a good deal better property than that for $36,000; I do not think it was worth that sum.

To Mr. Cole—I have bought considerable real estate, and think I know its value.

Henry T. Buell, called and sworn, was examined as to the effect upon the Dexter Lomer factory by the erection of the dam; it had been abandoned for nearly ten years; we then rented it; the first season after the dam was built, about six weeks were lost; was advised by John F. Seymour to bring a claim against the State and not against the landlord; we lost eight or ten weeks, and made a claim for $2,600; we did not know at that time but that we were ruined; our profits at that time were $6,000 or $9,000 a year.

Mr. Smith—I want to find out how you got at the amount of damage by estimating the depreciation of the value of an engine; whose idea was that?

Witness—I don't know; it was not mine.

Mr. Smith—I see the estimate for lost time is $50 per day; was that right?

Witness—That is too high; $15 or $20 would be enough; I don't know whose figures these are.

Mr. Smith—How many days did you run the engine?

Witness—About one hundred days.

Mr. Smith—But I see that you charge $960 for that; how is that?

Witness—(laughing)—Well, that is a pretty good charge. [Laughter.] But I will tell you how it was, Mr. Smith. We were told to make out our bills for full time and expense.

Mr. Smith—And you did it?

Witness—We did, but it was by advice.

The witness was asked as to other items charged, and his answers were similar. He said it was all by advice; he had never before had a claim against the State, and he hoped he never would again; he was told to make out the bills by John F. Seymour, and he did not think he (Seymour) would advise any man to defraud the State.

Mr. Smith—What do you think that property was worth?

Witness—I would not want to pay over $25,000 for it.

Mr. Smith—Do you know how it was then that he got $36,000 damages, and still retained the property?

Witness—No, Sir, I do not.

William C. Hallett was sworn and examined. He thought the property to any one going to use it for manufacturing purposes was worth thirty or forty thousand dollars. He was a partner of Buell, but had no hand in making out the bills.

Adjourned until to-morrow.

A SNEAK THIEF SENTENCED.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Ernest Bernard, aged twenty, a German youth of prepossessing appearance, well known to the Police as a sneak thief, was placed on trial charged with grand larceny. From the statement of Assistant District Attorney Bell, it appeared that on the 30th of October Bernard called at the residence of Mr. Benjamin N. Martin, No. 236 West Fourth street, and politely handed the servant a note to deliver to her employer. The servant went up stairs with the note, and on returning found the hall door open, the visitor gone, and the hat-rack minus an overcoat and cloak. Bernard was subsequently arrested and identified by Bridget as the thief. The prisoner pleaded guilty, pleaded his youth, and was sentenced by Recorder Hackett to two years and six months in State Prison.

THE WILL OF ISAAC M. SINGER.

THE TESTIMONY FOR THE PROPONENT BEGUN—A WOMAN WHO MARRIED MR. SINGER IN 1830 LIVING IN BROOKLYN.

Another hearing in the Singer will case, before Surrogate Coffin, of Westchester County, took place at White Plains yesterday. At the opening of the court Mr. Carter rose, and said that, before proceeding with the testimony in this matter, he desired to call the attention of the Surrogate to a number of articles or statements which had been published in certain newspapers in regard to this case. The statements to which he referred had no sort of foundation whatever, and had been published for some purpose. It was said that repeated offers had been made by the parties represented by him to the contestant to withdraw her claims; that large sums of money have been offered to accomplish that object. He desired to say that no compromise or offer had been made by the only persons authorized to make them. That prior to the commencement of these proceedings, so painful to many, offers of a moderate sum of money were made by her own children in the hope of averting the present scandal, but which were not accepted at the time; but those offers had not been repeated, and would not be repeated; and the statement that offers to pay a large sum of money to settle the matter were without foundation; and although the representations in the newspapers alluded to might have no influence upon the Surrogate, they might convey a wrong impression to the public.

Counsel for contestant remarked that propositions for a settlement had been made to his client.

Ex-Judge Porter, in reply said that they had not come from him, and Dr. Hawley, the surviving Executor under the will, asserted that he had never made any proposition for a compromise, but the children of the contestant had manifested a willingness to give something out of their distributive shares in order to avoid the scandal which must ensue from its publication. Ex-Judge Porter further remarked that all the parties from whom any offers could have been made by their representatives denounce as fabrications any statements to the effect that any offers had been made since the proceedings had been commenced.

The testimony on the part of the contestant was resumed by her counsel reading the complaint prepared by Hon. John McKeon, in a suit against Mr. Singer in 1863, in which she gave a history of her acquaintance and cohabitation with Mr. Singer and his brutal treatment of her, which was continued until the 7th day of August, 1860, when she left him; that Mr. Singer left for Europe in the month of September, while she was absent in Baltimore; that in June, 1862, she ascertained that Mr. Singer was living with a woman in Paris as his wife; she therefore concluded that she had a right to intermarry, and accordingly, on the 12th day of June, 1862, did marry John E. Foster.

Mrs. Mary Ann Foster, recalled in her own behalf, produced one of her visiting cards bearing her name as Mrs. Singer. She said: I received letters from Mr. Singer frequently on the occasions of his absence from home; they were always addressed to me as Mrs. Singer; they were taken away from the Fifth avenue house during my absence, and I have never seen them since; I attended a ball given by Mr. Singer to his employés, and was introduced on that occasion to many of those present as his wife, and my daughter who was with me as his daughter.

Counsel for contestant at this stage of the proceedings, conceded that Mr. Singer never lived or cohabited with Mr. Singer, now known as Mrs. Foster, either at the Fifth avenue house or any other place after the 7th day of August, 1860.

Another witness, (a sister of Mr. Singer,) who was expected to be present to testify to the recognition of Mrs. Foster by the relatives of Mr. Singer, failed to arrive; it was assented to that she might testify on that point when she should arrive.

Without any opening remarks of counsel on the part of the proponent and others in support of the will, the following evidence was adduced: Horace B. Haley, the first witness, said: I reside in Philadelphia; I was born in Calberg; I had two brothers and one sister; my sister's name was Catharine Maria Haley; she was married to Isaac M. Singer in 1830; I was present at the marriage, as were also my eldest brother, my father, and my mother; Mr. Singer and his wife boarded with us for a while and then went to housekeeping; Mr. Singer was then a wood turner; their eldest child was born in 1834, and the second child in 1837; my sister is still living in Brooklyn; the children are also both living; Mr. Singer was very poor at the time, and traveled about the country; he worked for a while in Hoe's press-shop; he subsequently disappeared for a considerable period.

Nicholas A. Appollonio, examined, said: I reside in Boston; I am the City Register there; I have occupied that position for nearly twenty-two years; the record of marriages is kept in my office, and has been ever since 1849; when parties are registered certificates are given them, setting forth their names and ages, places of residence, and number of times married, and other facts; clergymen who marry the parties fill up the certificates, with date of ceremony, &c., and then return the certificates to my office to be filed; there is registered in my office a certificate of marriage between a John Foster and Mary Ann Sponsler.

The original certificate filed in the office of the City Register, Boston, was here produced, of which the following is a copy:

> No. 854. Certificate of marriage between John E. Foster, of Boston, aged twenty-five, by occupation a railroad agent. He was born in Quincy, Ill., and was the son of C. Caleb T. and Ellen. This will be his first marriage.
>
> And Mary A. Sponsler, of Boston, aged thirty-one years. She was born in Carlisle, Penn., and was the daughter of John G. and Mary A. This will be her first marriage.
>
> The intentions of marriage by the parties above named were duly entered by me in the records of the City of Boston, relating to marriages, according to law. Dated BOSTON, this 12th day of June, A. D. 1862.
>
> N. A. APOLLONIO, City Register.
>
> The parties above named were joined in marriage at Boston this 12th day of June, 1862.
>
> Attest: REV. GEORGE W. FIELD.

Rev. George W. Field examined: I reside at Bangor, Me.; my profession is that of a clergyman; in the year 1862 I was in Boston in the discharge of my duties at the Salem Street Congregational Church; I was there in June, 1862.

The certificate of marriage between John E. Foster and Mary A. Sponsler being shown to witness, he said that it was in his handwriting. "I might not be able to recognize the parties," he added, "but I should not have given the certificate if I had not performed the marriage ceremony. I handed the certificate to the City Register of Boston."

The hearing was then adjourned until this morning.

THE CITY DEATH-RATE LESSENED.

REPORT OF DR. HARRIS—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday, Dr. Harris, Register of Vital Statistics, presented the following:

> The 492 deaths reported in this City during the week ending on Saturday, the 27th inst., against 521 in the corresponding week of the previous year; and the 475 which, for the week ending Nov. 20, were verified, against 548 for the corresponding week in the previous year, indicate a more favorable state of the public health during the last weeks of Autumn this year than last. This diminished mortality is observed chiefly in diarrheal diseases and acute pulmonary inflammations. Diphtheria, during the last two weeks, is charged with ninety-two deaths, against 122 in the corresponding period in 1874.
>
> The death rate in the third week of November was equal to 23.30 in the 1,000 yearly, the population being estimated at 1,060,000, and last week the rate of reported mortality was equal to 24.13 per 1,000. Compared with the mortality in other large cities, New-York has less from fevers and less from pulmonary phthisis than many other cities, and its present death-rate is lower than the average of thirty of the chief cities of Europe, and were the mortality in the tenement-houses and in the enormous excess of floating pauperism in this City separated from the records of all other deaths, greater concern would be felt in preventing the evils witnessed in the former classes. Such a record will be kept as accurately as possible throughout the Winter.

Dr. Day, Sanitary Superintendent, reported the following comparative statement of contagious diseases for the past two weeks:

> Week ending Nov. 20—Typhoid fever, 8; scarlet fever, 81; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 4; measles, 20; diphtheria, 122; small-pox, 35.
>
> Week ending Nov. 27—Typhoid fever, 18; scarlet fever, 59; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 2; measles, 13; diphtheria, 108; small-pox, 30.

SAVED FROM SHIPWRECK.

Information was received in this City yesterday that the Captain and crew of the British schooner George V. Richards, of St. John, New-Brunswick, arrived at Key West a few days ago, having abandoned the vessel about one hundred miles south-west form Tortugas. They took the boat and after five days' sailing and pulling made Cape Romano, and finding no inhabitants proceeded northerly until they reached Punta Rosa, whence they reached Key West by the steam-ship Valley City. When they left the Richards she was sinking rapidly with her decks to the water. She was from Maracaibo, bound to New-York with a cargo of coffee valued at about $100,000. She had bad weather from the time of sailing, which strained the vessel badly until the starboard chain-bolts drew out from the constant rolling. This allowed the mainmast to go over the side, and it carried the foremast also. The crew were sent north by the British Consul.

LAW REPORTS.

THE DUTY ON LINENS.

THE SUIT AGAINST THE BELFAST COMPANY CONTINUED.

The trial of the case of the United States against the York Street Flax Spinning Company, of Belfast, Ireland, to recover $100,000 in gold for the alleged importation of linens to the branch house in this City at an undervaluation, was resumed yesterday in the United States District Court before Judge Blatchford. E. S. Kimball, a clerk in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, testified that in 1873 he examined the books and papers of the defendants. These documents will be offered in evidence. W. J. Wescott, buyer for the firm of J. F. White & Co., was the next witness called. He testified that in 1873 he went to Belfast and bought goods of the York Street Company for his firm.

Mr. Evarts objected to this testimony, claiming that the witness should be questioned as to his acquaintance with the market value of linen goods in Belfast in 1873, and not at this time, regarding his business transactions with the York Street Company. Assistant District Attorney Smith claimed that the only way of getting at this was to show what the goods were sold for in the market. After considerable argument Judge Blatchford overruled Mr. Evarts' objection.

Mr. Wescott then continued his testimony, and said that at this time he bought of the company a lot of 25-inch drills, the price varying with the quality from fourpence to elevenpence per yard. Considerable time was spent in identifying these invoices, they covering seventy-two cases of goods purchased for White & Co. in 1873. It is the claim of the Government that the company has been importing goods to its branch house in this City of the same quality as those sold to Mr. Wescott, and that they were invoiced at one-eighth of a penny less per yard.

The cross-examination by Mr. Evarts was a very long one, but elicited little further of interest. Mr. Evarts asked if these orders were not received just about the time of the panic in 1873, and Mr. Smith objecting to this line of questioning, Mr. Evarts explained by saying that he proposed to prove by this witness that even the firm of White & Co. wished to have the order canceled on account of the low market, which made their order a failure, and that the market rate in Belfast was not universal, as they were obliged to sell here at very low rates at this time to sell at all. Judge Blatchford sustained Mr. Smith's objections, deciding the testimony to be out of place at this time. The written requests to cancel the order, and the reply of the company declining to do so, were identified by the witness and offered in evidence.

John H. Anderson, jobber in dry goods in this City, was the next witness called. His testimony detailed similar transactions with the York Street Company. The order was given through Mr. Fawcett, at the branch office in Manchester, England, for nine cases of brown linens, at prices ranging from four and five-eighths pence to five and one-half pence per yard, the invoices for which he fully identified. Mr. Anderson was questioned by Mr. Evarts as to the bargain between himself and Mr. Fawcett, while abroad, and the question was allowed by Judge Blatchford, although objected to by Assistant District Attorney Smith. Mr. Anderson said that a sterling rate was agreed upon, and the proposition then submitted that the goods be sent to the branch house in this City at the currency prices at the time, and delivered by the house, or sent direct from Belfast to him. The latter proposition he accepted. This Mr. Evarts said he claimed was a City sale. The court then adjourned until 11 A. M. to-day.

A RELIC OF THE BOND FORGERIES.

PAYING FOR EFFORTS TO PROCURE A PRISONER'S RELEASE.

Some recollections of the bond forgeries which created so great a stir in commercial circles in 1873 are again brought to notice in a suit which has been begun in the Supreme Court by Mrs. Mary J. Pettis, wife of the notorious "Spence" Pettis, against Andrew L. Roberts, one of her husband's coadjutors in the series of forgeries. Mrs. Pettis sues for the recovery of $1,450 out of $1,800 which she claims to have given Roberts to compass her husband's release from prison in Boston. She avers that Roberts spent only $350 in his efforts, and asks judgment in her favor for the remainder. Roberts, in his answer, admitted the receipt of the $1,800, but set up as a defense and counter claim that he had spent $2,250 in services for Mrs. Pettis, and asked judgment for $450. The case came up before Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday on two motions. One motion was by A. H. Purdy, counsel for Roberts, for judgment on the counter claim on a failure to reply. The other motion was made by W. H. Peckham, the counsel for Mrs. Pettis, for relief to put in a reply on affidavits setting forth that Charles S. Spencer, Mrs. Pettis' former attorney, had not kept her informed of the necessity of a reply, and that the attorney whom she had substituted in his stead had promptly, though after the statutory period, tendered a reply. Decision was reserved.

LIABILITY FOR LOSSES AT SEA.

A CASE GROWING OUT OF THE ATLANTIC WRECK IN 1873.

In the suit of Freeman D. Marckwald against the Oceanic Steam Navigation Company, (limited,) which was begun on Monday before Judge Westbrook and a jury in Supreme Court, Circuit, Part II., the plaintiff yesterday rested his case. The customary motion to dismiss the complaint was made, and the court in denying it said: "Where a ship is run ashore on an island within a hundred feet of the main land, and the passenger is exposed to the perils of being drowned and the pain and suffering caused by the waves and wind, these facts—being so unusual and so out of the ordinary course of things—make it a prima facie case of negligence, and call upon the defendants to show that they, in fact, did exercise the utmost care and caution." The defense was then begun.

The suit in question is brought by Marckwald, who was one of the passengers on board the ill-fated steam-ship Atlantic, which was lost at Marr's Head in the early part of 1873. Marckwald asks $5,000 damages, occasioned by the loss of his baggage and by his detention, and the consequent injury to his business. The defense is that the vessel was duly equipped for the voyage, the company guilty of no negligence, and that the company had proceeded under the statute limiting the liability of ship-owners, and had distributed the proceeds of the vessel, her cargo, and freight among the respective claimants; and, moreover, that the company had been duly discharged from further liability by the United States District Court for this district. Raymond & Corson appear for the plaintiff; Joseph H. Choate and Everett P. Wheeler for the defendants.

CHARGES AGAINST A COURT OFFICER.

Capt. Henry McCloskey, of the Court of General Sessions, lodged a serious complaint yesterday against Frank Keenan, one of the officers of his court squad. It appears that about 4 o'clock in the afternoon the officer in question was assigned to convoy Mary Ann Foley, a prisoner charged with larceny, from the court-room to the Tombs, and instead of performing his duty visited several saloons in the Fifth Ward, where he drank freely and induced his prisoner to do likewise. At 5 o'clock an officer of the Fifth Precinct heard a disturbance in the hallway of a building at Broadway and Franklin street, and found Officer Keenan and the woman Foley under the influence of liquor and acting in a disorderly manner. The Police officer thereupon arrested the woman and brought her to the Fifth Precinct Station-house, whence she was conveyed next morning to the Court of General Sessions. Keenan, meanwhile, having failed to deliver at the Tombs the prisoner placed in his charge, had called on Capt. McCloskey and attempted to explain his position by stating that the woman had attempted to escape from his custody, and created a disturbance in order to prevent rearrest. When questioned on the subject by Capt. McCloskey the woman said that Officer Keenan had plied her with drink, and then attempted an outrage, whereupon she raised an alarm and was rearrested for disorderly conduct. Recorder Hackett ordered the accused officer to appear before him at the opening of court to-day to answer the charges against him.

AN ALDERMAN SUES FOR EXTRA PAY AS SUPERVISOR.

Alderman O. P. C. Billings brought suit in the Court of Common Pleas for salary alleged to be due him on account of his services as a Supervisor during the first four months of the present year, at the rate of $2,000 per annum. The action is a test case, brought for the purpose of determining whether the members of the Board of Aldermen, who are ex officio members of the Board of Supervisors, are entitled to pay in the latter capacity. The City demurred to the claim on the ground that there is no law entitling the Aldermen to additional pay on account of their services as Supervisors. The case came up before Judge Larremore yesterday, who said that as the case would certainly be carried up to the Court of Appeals, he would decide, on his first impression, giving judgment for the plaintiff on the demurrer, with the ordinary leave to the defendant to answer over. D. J. Dean, who appeared for the City in the case, said that they did not want the leave to answer, inasmuch as the only questions involved were questions of law and not of fact, and the court thereupon ordered judgment absolute for the plaintiff on the demurrer.

RECORDER HACKETT'S COURT.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Recorder Hackett presiding, Assistant District Attorney Bell prosecuting, William Harrison, a negro, charged with putting out the eye of Amy Morton, of No. 144 Thompson street, in a quarrel, pleaded guilty to assault and battery, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year. Henry Reichle, one of the two men charged with assaulting and robbing Conrad Hauser, on Avenue B, on election day, pleaded guilty to assault and battery, and was sentenced to one year in the Penitentiary. Patrick Gleeson and Patrick Sullivan, who acknowledged having stolen 100 yards of carpet from Gregory Iskiyan, No. 38 West Broadway, were each sent to State Prison for eighteen months. Andrew Smith and John Madigan, charged with breaking into the grocery store of Thomas Merritt, No. 296 Henry street, and stealing therefrom clothing and other property valued at $200, pleaded guilty, and were each sentenced to five years in State Prison.

ELECTION CASES.

TRIALS AND SENTENCES FOR FRAUDULENT VOTING.

James Brown, John Fisher, and William J. Fallon were placed on trial by Assistant District Attorney Bell, in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, to answer a charge of violating the Election laws. Edwin Dew, an Inspector of Election, testified that the three men voted at No. 1½ West Third street on election day, claiming to reside at No. 7, same street, whence they had registered, and which it was claimed was an empty house. John J. Fitzgerald, an attendant of the Supreme Court, testified that he had made inquiries about the house No. 7 West Third street, and found it was to let. John C. Bailey, agent of the premises, testified that he had given Henry Knubel, a saloon-keeper, who rented the basement, permission to occupy the upper portion of the house pending applications for leases. Officer Hanley, who arrested Fisher at the request of the Election Inspector, and examined the room said to be occupied by him, testified that he had seen a mattress and some articles of bedding in the apartment. This closed the case for the prosecution, and Col. Charles S. Spencer, counsel for the prisoners, examined Henry Knubel, proprietor of the saloon in the basement of No. 7 West Third street, who testified that he had for several months given the prisoners permission to sleep in the upper story of the house, they being unable to pay for sleeping accommodations elsewhere. John C. Bailey, the agent of the premises, testified that he had given Knubel permission to occupy the upper part of the house, and authorized him to let the other floors to any eligible tenants who might apply. A number of other witnesses testified that the prisoners had slept in the premises in question for months before the day of election. Assistant District Attorney Bell labored zealously and ingeniously to prove that the premises contained no sleeping accommodations, and that the prisoners could not, therefore, have been entitled to vote from that place. The evidence, however, clearly showed that the men had no other residence than No. 7 West Third street, and the jury, without leaving their seats, rendered a verdict of not guilty. Matthew O'Brien, indicted for voting from the same residence, was then called to the bar, and discharged on his own recognizance, the evidence being the same as that given in the preceding case. John Quinn was then placed on trial for violating the Election law, having attempted to vote in the Fourteenth Election District of the Third Assembly District, under the name of Higgins. The Inspectors happened to know Higgins, and had the accused arrested. On being brought to the Sixth Precinct Station-house, the prisoner gave the name of John Quinn, and admitted that he had committed an offense in personating Mr. Higgins. The jury found the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced by Recorder Hackett to one year in the Penitentiary.

COURT OF APPEALS.

MOTIONS AND APPEALS ENTERED.

ALBANY, Nov. 30.—In Court of Appeals, Tuesday, Nov. 30, 1875, the following cases were heard:

MOTIONS.

Dodge vs. Village of Catskill.—Motion to dismiss appeal; James B. Olney for motion. Jacob I. Werner opposed. The court took the papers.

Gilman vs. Gilman.—Motion for re-argument submitted.

APPEALS FROM ORDERS.

No. 325.—*In the matter of the petition of Mary A. Townsend, appellant, vs. Mary S. Van Beuren, respondent.*—John Townsend for appellant, Edward Mitchell for respondent.

No. 341.—*Evelyn P. Dalrymple, respondent, vs. William Hunt et al., appellants.*—Argued by Samuel Hand for appellant, and by A. M. Bingham for respondent.

No. 345.—*William B. Gurnsey et al., respondents, vs. James G. Johnson et al., Administrators, &c., appellants.*—Argued by R. A. Stanton of counsel for appellants, and by G. W. Ray for respondents.

No. 344.—*In re Thomas R. Agnew, to vacate an assignment.*—Argued by Herbert A. Shipman, of counsel for appellant, and by William Barnes for respondent.

No. 63.—*McGrath vs. The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.*—Resumed and concluded.

No. 65.—*George J. Barlow et al., respondents, vs. The St. Nicholas National Bank of New-York, appellants.*—Submitted.

No. 16½.—*The People ex rel. Hubbard, Executor, &c., appellant, vs. William H. Harris, respondent.*—Argued by N. C. Moak for appellant, and by R. A. Parmenter for respondent.

DECISIONS.

Chandler vs. Hoag.—Order granting new trial affirmed and judgment absolute for plaintiff in accordance with the opinion of the Supreme Court.

Judgment Affirmed.—The People vs. Evers; The People vs. Raw.

Motion Denied, with $10 Costs.—S. Wade vs. De Leyer; T. Wade vs. De Leyer; Cambios vs. Butterfield.

Order Affirmed, with Costs.—Fryer vs. Rockfeller; The Union Trust Company vs. The Monticello, &c., Railroad Company; Place vs. Chesebrough.

Cardot vs. Barney.—Order granting new trial affirmed and judgment absolute for defendant on stipulation, with costs.

Judgment Reversed and New Trial Granted, Costs to abide event.—Brownson vs. Chapman; Clearwater vs. Brill; Thomson vs. Smith.

The People, ex rel. Howlett, vs. The Mayor.—Judgment of General Term reversed and the proceedings and assessment of the Commissioners affirmed, with costs.

Judgments Affirmed, with Costs.—Abercrombie vs. Holden; Burgher vs. Hughes.

Judgment Reversed and Proceedings of the Commissioners of Highways Affirmed.—People ex rel. Bowen vs. Jones.

Appeal Dismissed, with Costs.—Morrell vs. The North Second Street and C. Railroad Company; Church vs. Cagger; Baker vs. The Home Life Insurance Company.

CALENDARS.

The calendar of the Court of Appeals for Wednesday, Dec. 1, 1875, is as follows: Nos. 14, 15, 16, 33, 10, 62, 30, 59½, and 67.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Matter of Tournersie.—Prisoner discharged.

Granted.—Matter of Meyer; Hoffman vs. Adriance.

Hart vs. Saeger.—Reference ordered.

St. Luke's Hospital vs. The Mayor, &c.—See order.

Matter of Sharer.—Report is incorrect.

Platt vs. Van Name.—Order granted.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Gray vs. The Central Railroad of New-Jersey.—Motion for new trial denied.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Goodwin, &c., vs. Einstein.—Findings settled.

Martin et al. vs. Walker et al.—Complaint dismissed with costs. See opinion.

Herlich vs. Brennan.—Motion for new trial denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Freedman.

Falk et al. vs. Klein.—The defendant may submit findings upon four days' notice.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Schreyer vs. The Mayor, &c.—This case and exceptions ordered to be annexed to the judgment roll and filed.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.
59—Wilder vs. Hitchcock.
65—Smieton vs. Burgess.
71—Benedict vs. Board of Assessors.
82—Steltz vs. Green.
90—Tone vs. Board of Assessors.
91—Anderson vs. Board of Assessors.
92—Murray vs. Board of Assessors.
93—Johnson vs. Board of Assessors.
171—Noonan vs. The Mayor, &c.
172—Same vs. Same.
173—Same vs. Same.
186—Matter of Holt.
214—Paine vs. Trinity Church.
232—Blakslee vs. Pyatt.
237—Whitman vs. Mull, &c.
238—Same vs. Same.
242—Sistare vs. Bleecker St. and Fulton Ferry R. R. Co.
258—Bellont vs. H. R. Coal and R. R. Co.
265—Blossom vs. Hatfield, &c.
273—Bauer, &c., vs. Bauer.
275—Rush, &c., vs. Soutter.
276—Loeb vs. Williams.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Westbrook, J.

Nos.
1468—Kobbe et al. vs. Chem. Nat. Bank.
906½—George the Count Joannes vs. Jennings et al.
514—Winchester et al. vs. Bentley et al.
2981—Taylor, &c., vs. N. Y. Cen. & H. R. R. R. Co.
1488—Lexow vs. Julian.
2952—Hays vs. The Mayor, &c.
3186—Crump vs. The Mayor, &c.
1576½—Wilmont vs. Meserole.
1562—Peillon vs. Smith et al.
2789—Bergen vs. The Mayor, &c.
2706—Casseheer et al., &c., vs. Kalbfleisch.
708—First National Bank of S'd vs. Dana.
3170—Sors, &c., vs. Cocks, et al.
1648—Olcutt, &c., vs. Maclean et al.
988½—Brown vs. The Mayor, &c.
3632—Imhoff vs. The Mayor, &c.
2228—Bryan vs. Comstock, &c.
630½—Hallgarten vs. Eckert.
2618—Scott, &c., vs. N. Y. & H. R. R. Co.
1248—Cleary vs. Cole et al.
1028—Baldwin et al. vs. Briggs.
1536—Wester vs. Kellman.
1454—Hager vs. Williamson.
178—Hauck vs. Craighead et al.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Michael Monohan, felonious assault and battery.
Alexander Wells, — Grady, and John North, burglary.
Mary Ann Foley, grand larceny.
John Purald, grand larceny.
Lizzie Quinn, petit larceny.
John Whelan, misdemeanor.

PAUL MORPHY.

After mentioning the report that Paul Morphy, the chess-player, had become insane, the New-Orleans *Republican* says: "Mr. Morphy can be seen on our streets any day, having given up chess-playing for the practice of the law. He was never in better health, physically and mentally, than now, and the above news is calculated to surprise him and his friends."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LORD LENNOX'S REMINISCENCES.

CELEBRITIES I HAVE KNOWN; WITH EPISODES POLITICAL, SOCIAL, SPORTING, AND THEATRICAL. By Lord WILLIAM PITT LENNOX. Two Vols., 8vo. London: HURST & BLACKETT. New-York: SCRIBNER, WELFORD & ARMSTRONG.

Among the numerous volumes of personal reminiscences published during the last few years there have been few so disappointing as this. A member of one of the first families of the Kingdom, Lord Lennox had rare opportunities of intercourse with the very highest in rank; and besides this, he was for several years an attaché of the Duke of Wellington during the most eventful part of that great soldier's career, including the Waterloo campaign. Yet his reminiscences are vague, rambling, and purposeless, especially when he attempts to tell us of those above him in rank. Now and then he recalls a fresh anecdote regarding some of the literary or theatrical characters whom he knew; but by far the larger proportion of these two octavo volumes is taken up with discursive reminiscences of the turf, of fox-hunting, and horse-racing. The odor of the stable, which, as a consequence, pervades the recollections, will be far from attractive to the American reader.

Lord Lennox strikes a high key in the opening chapters of his reminiscences. Monarchs stand first in the scale of his celebrities. Then he comes to warriors. Wits, dramatic artists, dandies, and sportsmen complete the gamut of his acquaintances. George IV. is first of the monarchs named. Lord Lennox was presented to him at Ascot races in 1813, and a year or two afterward, when on the personal staff of the Duke of Wellington, he had the honor of attending a levee at Carlton House. He frankly tells us that he prefers to remind his readers of "the good rather than the bad qualities of the fourth George," and then glides off into generalities about "the first gentleman of Europe," "the Prince of Princes," &c., adding very little that is new except some gossip touching his transactions on the turf. With characteristic loyalty he condemns Thackeray's characterization of the Prince in his *Four Georges*, and he is even more severe regarding the late Charles Greville, whom he tells us adds the crime of ingratitude to that of so frankly speaking the truth. It was to the Prince, we are told, that Mr. Greville owed the appointment of Clerk of the Council. Greville was only twenty years of age when the post fell vacant, and could not consequently have taken the place, but the Prince, when the fact was stated to him, replied, "Oh let him retain it during the next year; he can get acquainted with the business of the situation, and will then be competent for it." Of William IV., the next of Lord Lennox's monarchs, the most notable reminiscence is that he fell into temporary disfavor with the King because he accidentally appeared before him on one occasion out of uniform. While on the personal staff of the Duke of Wellington, Lord Lennox saw Louis XVIII. occasionally, and he revives some of the witticisms to which the political complications of the times gave rise. After the dethronement of Napoleon, the curtains and hangings of the Tuileries remained decorated for some time with the imperial monogram N. Some one noting this remarked: "Ah, le pauvre Empereur! il à des N-mis (ennemis) partout." Nor did the triumphal car in front of the palace escape similar jocose observations; for upon one occasion when the King appeared at the window, a man in the crowd, seeing the car without the horses, exclaimed, with more point than politeness: "Voilà, l'inevitable Louis, oh! le char l'attend!" (le charlatan.)

The personal acquaintance of Lord Lennox with the late Emperor Napoleon began in 1859. Count St. Léon, reputed natural son of the First Napoleon, it seems, had become involved in a difficulty with the then Prince Napoleon and had challenged him. Knowing that Prince Napoleon was a most expert swordsman, Count St. Léon desired to fight with pistols, and Lord Lennox was appealed to as a sort of informal referee in the matter. He decided that, as the challenged party, the choice of weapons rested with Prince Napoleon. With a touch of egotism Lord Lennox writes, "Feeling that perhaps, through the instrumentality of seconds, a hostile meeting might be avoided, I forwarded a communication to Prince Louis, stating the opinion I had given, and added that if he was at a loss to find a friend, I should be happy to act as one, and see justice done to a nephew of the great Napoleon." The convenient intervention of the Police disposed of the affair. "Some weeks after," Lord Lennox adds, "I was at an evening party at Lady Blessington's, when Count d'Orsay, whom I had known since the year 1814, came up and said that Prince Louis Napoleon was very anxious to be introduced to me. I was taken up to the Prince, who held out both hands, shook mine warmly, and most gracefully and gratefully expressed his thanks for my considerate conduct upon the occasion of his challenge, adding that he trusted an acquaintance so commenced would lead to a lasting friendship. In my very best French I reciprocated the wish, and from that period until the last time I saw the Emperor, a few weeks before his lamentable death, I basked under the sunshine of his favor." This way of putting it indicates the subserviency which this aristocrat was always ready to render to royalty. The extent of the Emperor's favor to Lord Lennox, so far as any substantial results were concerned, seem to have been confined to his giving him a copy of his *Life of Cæsar*, and one or two other books, with which marks of condescension his Lordship was duly overwhelmed. Although he claims to have been on the most intimate terms with the royal exiles during their residence at Chiselhurst, he has absolutely nothing to tell us of them that is worth repeating, save the fact that he never heard either of them utter an unkind or uncharitable word against those who had deserted or maligned them.

Among Lord Lennox's warriors, the Duke of Wellington naturally stands first. He became an attaché of the Duke in 1814, and first joined his staff when Wellington was sent to Paris as Ambassador to the newly-restored monarch, Louis XVIII. Over him, we are told, Wellington obtained great influence—so great that the court Chamberlains were scandalized by his occasional departure from royal etiquette in favor of the Duke. Thus, Wellington, although a subject, was admitted to the dinner-table of the King; and once Louis invited himself to meet the King of Prussia as Wellington's guest. Not only this, on the occasion alluded to, the untitled French officer on guard at the Duke's gate also had a cover at the table, in spite of the pompous protest of the Chamberlain: *C'est tout-à-fait impossible pour un roi de France de diner avec un sujet.* Wellington, however, insisted that the officer on guard always had dined with him, and that he always must do so. Since Louis cared more for his dinner than for his dignity, he waived the point of etiquette, thus making this the first instance on record, since the time of Louis XIV., that an untitled officer of the French service had sat at table as the worthy companion of his sovereign.

Early in 1815—Jan. 23—Wellington left Paris to take part in the Congress of Vienna. Lord Lennox accompanied him. The succession of festivities there was suddenly interrupted by the news that Napoleon had escaped from Elba, and on March 29 the Duke left Vienna for Brussels. Here Lord Lennox received his congé as a member of the staff of Wellington, since the great warrior was anxious to replace those officers who had served with him in the Peninsula, but he had the promise of reappointment at the first vacancy. None occurred, however, until the Allied Army entered Paris after the battle of Waterloo. Meanwhile Lord Lennox had been officiating as an extra Aid de Camp to Gen. Maitland, commanding a brigade of the Guards. A severe accident which he had sustained a few days previous to the battle of Waterloo through a fall from his horse, breaking his arm in two places, destroying the sight of his right eye, and necessitating trepanning to avert still more serious results, prevented his active participation in that great event. Still, although off duty, he was on the field part of the time with Gen. Maitland, then for an hour or so with the Duke himself, and finally with Picton's division when it sustained the attack from the right of the French position. "At this time," his Lordship naïvely writes, "the firing was very heavy, bullets whistling about in every direction, round shot plowing up the ground before me, men and horses falling on every side, so I began to think discretion was the better part of valor, and turned my horse's head toward Brussels, which I reached in safety. This adventure threw me back a little, but I was enabled to join my General at Vilette before peace was proclaimed." In connection with the battle of Waterloo Lord Lennox reminds the reader three or four times in the course of his reminiscences that the famous ball at Brussels—celebrated by Byron—which took place the night before the conflict was given by his mother. He further takes pains to rob the artist who reproduced the event on canvas of all the romance possible by insisting that the house in which the festivities took place was by no means the splendid mansion the painting represents, and that although all the officers are represented as wearing mustaches the Hussars alone were entitled to them. It is to be regretted that this accuracy of memory on the part of Lord Lennox had not extended to the preservation of more incidents which should have illustrated the characteristics of the Duke of Wellington. He spends more space in establishing the incorrectness of certain accepted anecdotes regarding the Duke than he does in giving new ones, and nearly all that he relates he tells for the sake of establishing the humanity of his old commander.

Turning to lighter subjects, we find Hook heading the list of wits whom Lord Lennox knew. "I first became acquainted with Theodore Hook," he writes, "at a dinner-party given by the late Richard Barham ('Ingoldsby') some fifty years ago, and was at once struck with his wit and readiness at repartee. Cannon was present, and the evening passed off delightfully. At a late hour, or rather at an early hour in the morning, our host showed some signs of weariness, and, being called out of the room, his health was proposed and drunk with the usual honors. On his return Hook said, 'We have had the pleasure of drinking your health in your absence.' 'And,' replied Barham, 'it will give me great pleasure to drink yours in your absence.' After this broad but proper hint we rose to take our departure. 'You know everything,' said Cannon, 'what's going on?' 'I am,' responded Hook, suiting the action to the word." A number of Hook's jokes which Lord Lennox preserves show a poor appreciation of wit on the part of the one who is at the trouble of recording them. These are among the best: "I once drove with him to Epsom. During the whole journey he kept up a regular running fire of fun, anecdote, and improviso. 'Hawes, surgeon,' said he, 'that reminds me of two lines I made on a saw-bones of that name during the severe frost of 1814;

Perpetual freezings and perpetual thaws,
Though bad for hips are good for Hawes.'

As we reached Vauxhall Bridge I remarked, 'I wonder if this bridge pays?' 'Go over it and you will be tolled' was the reply. 'So,' said he, addressing the gate-keeper, who was very hoarse, 'you haven't recovered your voice yet.' 'No, Sir,' the man answered, 'I've caught a fresh cold.' 'But why did you catch a fresh one? Why didn't you have it cured?' An advertisement of a lotion gave my companion an opportunity of saying, 'I wonder they don't wash Mount Ætna with it in the hopes of preventing an eruption.' Another instance of his readiness in wit occurs to me. The late Duke of Beaufort, who was to have been one of the knights at the Eglinton Tournament, was lamenting that he was obliged to excuse himself on the ground of an attack of the gout. 'How,' said he, 'could I ever get my poor puffed legs out of these abominable iron boots?' 'It will be quite as appropriate,' replied Hook, 'if your Grace goes in your *list* shoes.' Again, an illiterate vender of beer wrote over his door, '*Bear* sold here.' 'Quite right,' said Hook, 'He means to apprise us that the article is his own *Bruin*.' A young gentleman was asked to sing at a party where Hook was, but he assured the company that he could not sing, and added that they only wished to make a *butt* of him. 'Oh, no,' said the wit; 'all we want is to get a *stave* out of you.'

Miss O'Neill and George Frederick Cooke are the chief figures among Lord Lennox's theatrical acquaintances; but his list of "dandies" is much more extensive. Brummell naturally leads this catalogue. And yet Lord Lennox, after placing him first on this list, assures us emphatically that he was "anything but a dandy." "Of all my acquaintances" he writes, "he was the quietest, plainest, and most unpretending dresser. He eschewed colors, trinkets, and gewgaws; his clothes were exquisitely made, and above all, adapted to his person; he put them on well, too; but for all this, there was no striving for effect—there was an unusual absence of study in his appearance. He was the first to show up any prevailing folly in fashion if carried to excess. He was the most entertaining companion and finished gentleman that ever graced society, and his anecdotes, of which he possessed an inexhaustible fund, were related with a tact I never saw equaled. To this enviable talent were added a quaintness and originality exclusively his own." The last time Lord Lennox saw Brummell was at Calais, where he had taken refuge from duns and sheriffs. He looked pale and emaciated, and somewhat seedy, but a glass or two of wine put him in his old gossippy mood. Many stories told of him he denied, but he admitted that one of his valets, wishing to increase his wages from £150, proposed the modest sum of £200. "Make it guineas and I will serve you," responded the master. He affirmed that he had never called the Prince "Wales," and that the story, "Wales, ring the bell," was a fiction. He laughed heartily and gave a positive denial to a canard which had passed current in London, namely, that some city man who had migrated from the East to the West End, and who was enormously rich, invited Brummell to dinner, requesting him to name his party. This was accordingly done. When the list was given in the Amphitryon remarked:

"That will just make an even number—twelve."

"How's that?" inquired his principal guest.

The millionaire took the paper, read it over, and when he had read as far as the eleventh, added, "And myself twelve."

"Twelve!" drawled Brummell, "You surely don't mean that you are to be one of the party."

The following paragraph illustrates the way in which some of the "dandies" of Lord Lennox's earlier days have linked their names with fame. Writing of Fitzroy Stanhope, who was before the world as a man of fashion for more than half a century, he says:

> "Stanhope's early connection with Tilbury made him as high an authority in the matter of carriages as the Fifth Earl of Jersey himself. Tilbury had raised himself to a high position by his perseverance, attention to business, and honesty of purpose. From a hard-working mechanic in a small shed in the Edgeware road, he, by his invention of the 'Tilbury,' was enabled to take large premises on South street, and soon became a popular man. Stanhope had known him previously, and was, in fact, the first that introduced the Tilbury into fashionable circles by driving his wife, then a remarkably pretty woman, in it up and down the park. This carriage had the mail-coach spring behind, and the others under the shaft, and suited the London roads extremely well, but ran very heavily on the road on account of being hung so low. This difficulty Fitzroy Stanhope conquered by inventing an improvement on it which was called after himself. The 'Stanhope' was a little higher than the 'Tilbury,' with four telegraphic springs, thus avoiding the long shaft springs, getting all under the body. Ere long it became even more popular than the 'Tilbury,' and then Dennett introduced another vehicle which he named after himself. This third invention had grasshopper springs at the side, and cross springs behind. For many a year the 'Stanhope' and 'Dennett' were rivals, and it is difficult to say which of the two was the best."

Another of these "dandies" was Thomas Raikes, whose gossip has lately been revived in connection with the *Greville Memoirs*. Raikes, we are reminded, took good care in his diary to omit a severe saying of Count D'Orsay at his expense. The Count received an anonymous letter, sealed with a thimble, which he fancied came from Raikes. "I am strengthened in my opinion," said this witty Frenchman, "for he has evidently sealed it with his nose," maliciously alluding to the fact that Raikes' olfactory organ was pitted with the small-pox.

Charles Greville, the diarist, Lord Lennox says, was familiarly known in his time as "Punch Greville;" Raikes as "Apollo," because he rose in the East and set in the West; there were two "Cupids" in the field, Palmerston and Walpole; the Prince Regent was called "My Fat Friend," "Ben," and "The Rising Sun;" Col. Cook as "Kangaroo Cook;" Robert Gordon as "Monosyllabic Gordon," and so on through a long list of worthies.

As we have already intimated, Lord Lennox's "celebrities" extended to the distinguished characters of the turf, including fox-hunters, horse-racers, and, to a very limited degree indeed, prize-fighters. There, however, we prefer not to follow him. Had his faculty for appreciating and recording what he saw and heard in the circles where we have accepted his guidance been at all equal to his facilities for observing, we might have had one of the most entertaining volumes which have recently delighted a public always ready to be amused by gossip of this character. As it is, we have one of the poorest, for, besides what we have gleaned from these two octavos, there is very little in them worth reading.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

—*Sunday Reading for the Young.* New-York: American News Company.

—*Sketches of Young Ladies, Young Gentlemen, and Young Couples.* New-York: E. J. Hale & Son.

THE GREEK CHURCH.

ITS RELATION TO OTHER CHRISTIAN BODIES—A LECTURE BY REV. N. BJERRING.

Notwithstanding the very cold weather, quite a large number of people visited Association Hall last evening for the purpose of hearing Rev. N. Bierring, Chaplain to the Russian Embassy, lecture on the subject—"The Oriental Church and its Friendly Relations to other Religious Bodies." The speaker was introduced by Dr. Osgood, who said he believed the time for harmony had come, and that Christendom should be itself again. The lecturer then proceeded to picture the inner life of the Oriental, and more especially the Russian, religion. He thought that the learned writer's words, "He who knows only one language knows none," applied also to religion. The history of the Christian religion was traced from its origin down to the present day, particular stress being laid upon the Greek Church and the 54,000,000 of souls who confess its faith. As an incident of his religion, the speaker said a Russian believer never passes a church without taking off his hat. Birth, marriage, and death were deeply and seriously regarded in his Church and the Holy Bible was ever deeply reverenced. He did not wish to be understood as attempting to persuade them to become proselytes. What he wanted was a reunion of the Divine Church. He had hopes of such a reunion at no distant day. Orientals, Anglicans, and Old Catholics would shake hands in fellowship; but to bring this about would require humility and great love of neighbors. He had been asked how he would bring it about. He would answer that it was substantial unity and not uniformity which was desired. [Applause.] He wanted a unity of independent Christians all one in substance of faith. If there came a union between the Oriental, Anglican, and Old Catholic Churches it did not follow that each should not retain its distinctive national peculiarities. [Applause.] There was only a beginning as yet, but the way was being prepared. They should ally themselves against the advancing hosts of infidelity and superstition.

THE THIEVING BUSINESS ACTIVE.

THE DEPREDATIONS OF SNEAK AND RIVER THIEVES—DARING ROBBERIES—A DISHONEST SERVANT.

On Wednesday last Mr. Benjamin Wood, residing at No. 97 Fifth avenue, called on Superintendent Walling and reported he had been robbed by a young man in his employ, of lace curtains, silver-plated ware, jewelry, and articles of wearing apparel, valued in the aggregate at $500. Mr. Wood was shown the album at the detective office containing the portraits of thieves, and identified the picture of one who is known on the Police records as Arthur Louis Rodney, as that of the young man who had robbed him. The matter was intrusted to Detectives Von Gerichten and LaRue, of the Central Office, who yesterday succeeded in arresting Rodney. He was brought to the Central Office, and was fully identified by Mr. Wood. He wore when arrested a pair of shoes which he had stolen from Mr. Wood. Nearly all the property stolen by Rodney was recovered by the detectives, who found it in various pawn-shops where the accused had pledged it. The prisoner was arraigned at the Washington Place Police Court for examination. He has already served a term of two years and a half at Sing Sing, and it is alleged that he has been concerned in a number of robberies similar to the one described above.

At 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning a gang of four river thieves boarded the schooner Guide, Thomas Rafter, master, laden with sand, while she was lying at anchor in the North River, off the foot of West Forty-fourth street. They descended to the cabin, where the Captain and three of the crew were sleeping, and ransacked the lockers and took possession of a number of articles of wearing apparel and $9 in money. While they were engaged in this work Capt. Rafter awoke and was about to get out of his bunk, when one of the thieves struck him on the head with the butt end of a revolver, wounding him slightly and compelling his silence through fear of further violence. The thieves then ascended to the deck with their plunder and locked the crew in the cabin. They took to their boat, which was moored alongside the schooner, and made their escape. Capt. Rafter reported the occurrence to Capt. Ward, of the Twenty-second Precinct, yesterday morning. He stated that he could not give any description of the robbers, nor would he be able to recognize them if they were arrested.

On Sunday evening some unknown thieves entered the residence of Wilson D. Haven, No. 17 West Thirty-fifth street, through the front parlor windows, which had been left unfastened. The family was at supper in the basement, and the thieves ransacked the parlors undisturbed. They secured a gold watch, two gold chains, and a number of other articles of jewelry, with which they made their escape. No clue to the thieves or the property has been obtained.

Some time during Monday burglars broke into the coal office of F. J. Buckinberger, corner of Flushing and Kent avenues, Brooklyn, and blew open the safe, which fortunately, however, contained no valuables. A number of burglar's tools were found on the premises. No arrests.

The residence of Mrs. C. Miller, No. 136 East Fifty-eighth street, was entered on Sunday evening by sneak thieves, who unlocked the front door with skeleton keys. They gained possession of wearing apparel, jewelry, &c., valued at $385, and made their escape. The robbery was not discovered until some time after.

The residence of Mr. Stephen Crowell, at No. 166 Lefferts place, Brooklyn, was entered on Tuesday evening by a sneak-thief, who carried off $300 worth of jewelry.

Five boxes of cigars, valued at $15, were stolen on Monday evening from the window of Solomon Dobrino's cigar store, No. 69 Hudson street.

A roll of carpet, valued at $24, was stolen on Monday evening from the sidewalk in front of D. F. Page's carpet store, No. 2,349 Third avenue.

The grocery store of August Drossl, No. 128 West Nineteenth street, was broken into by burglars and robbed of $60 worth of clothing.

Charles Krumm, of No. 415 West Thirty-sixth street, was robbed of $83 worth of clothing by his room-mate, on Sunday evening.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—NOV. 30.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$15,000 Un. Pac. 1st.105	600 Erie Railway..b3. 16¼
11,000 do.........104⅞	200 do.....s10. 16¼
10,000 do.........105	600 St. Paul........ 35⅞
6,000 do.........105¼	500 St. Paul Pf...... 66
60,000 Un. Pac. S. F... 95	100 do......b3. 66¼
10,000 do......... 94½	300 do........ 66¼
88,000 do......... 95	100 do.......s3. 66¼
5,000 do........ 95½	300 do......... 66½
5,000 do........ 95⅝	100 do......... 66¼
20,000 do......... 96	100 Mich. Central..... 61⅝
1,000 do......s3. 96	100 do............ 61⅝
10,000 do......... 96⅛	200 do............ 61½
25,000 U. P. L. G...b3.100	300 do............ 61
16,000 do.........100	200 do............ 61¼
30,000 do.........100⅛	100 do............ 61⅜
20,000 do.........101	100 do..........c. 61⅞
5,000 C. P., S. Joa. B. 90	200 do............ 61½
650 Western Union.. 76⅛	100 do............ 61⅝
600 do......s3. 76	100 do............ 61⅞
100 do.......c. 76	200 do.......s3. 61⅝
100 N.Y.C. & Hud....105⅝	100 do............ 61½
30 do..........105⅞	100 do.....s10. 60¾
600 Lake Shore...... 61⅞	100 do............ 61⅝
1700 do.......... 62	100 do..........c. 61⅛
700 do.......... 61⅞	200 do............ 61¼
100 do.......s3. 61⅞	200 do............ 61
30 Del., L. & W.....119⅞	300 do............ 61¼
100 North-west...s10. 39½	200 do............ 61¼
100 North-west. Pf.. 54¼	400 do............ 61¼
100 do.......b3. 54¼	200 Kansas Pacific... 16½
200 do.......... 54¼	200 At. & Pac. Pf.... 4¾
300 Pacific Mail..... 42	300 Ohio & Miss...... 18⅛
300 do.......... 42⅛	100 do........... 18
1100 do.......... 42⅛	1100 do........... 17⅞
300 do.......... 42⅜	400 do........... 18
300 do.......... 42¼	200 do........... 18⅛
200 do.......c. 42¼	1450 Union Pacific... 81
400 do.......... 42¼	1000 do.......... 80¾
300 do.......... 42⅛	500 do.......... 80¾
2800 do.......... 42¼	200 do.........c. 80⅞
30 do.......... 42	200 do.......... 80⅞
300 do.......... 42⅛	100 do........c. 80¼
100 do.....s30. 42¼	200 do........s3. 80½
100 do.......s3. 42¼	100 do.......... 80½
100 do.......c. 42¼	300 do.......... 80⅝
2500 do.......... 42⅛	100 do........c. 80¾
1000 do.......... 42¼	200 do.......... 81
600 do.......... 42⅝	800 do.......... 81⅛
1100 do......b3. 42⅞	200 do.......... 81⅛
2700 do.......... 42⅝	100 Kansas & Texas.. 8½
600 do.......... 42⅛	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C......b. c.122⅞	$4,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.....b. c.122¾
21,000 5-20 Reg., C'r bds......12.115¼	3,000 U. S. 5s, '81, Coup...b. c.117⅛
6,500 U. S. 5-20 R., '65....b. c.116⅝	5,000 U. S. 5s, '81, Reg......12.116¾
500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new.12.120⅛	

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$6,000 Mo. 6s, L. bs 102¾	1200 L. S. & M. S..b.c. 62
2,000 Mo. 6s. Han. & St.Jo.iss.'87s.101¾	600 do.......b3. 62
45,000 D. of C. 3.65s. 68½	600 do........ 62⅛
15,000 L. & W. B. C.. 97⅞	500 do.......b3. 62¼
1,000 M.&St.P 8s,1st.113	1000 do........ 62¼
	100 do......b3. 62⅝
10,000 M. & St. P. 1st,	1100 do........ 62⅝
LaCrosse Div.. 96½	100 do.......c. 62⅜
10,000 M. & S.P.C.S.F. 81¼	400 do........ 62⅛
1,000 C. & N. W. C.. 93	700 do........ 62
1,000 N. W. C.G.G.bs. 89¾	300 do........ 61⅞
7,000 Chi. & M. 1st..100	1000 do.......s3. 61⅝
1,500 L. S. Div. bds 101	1300 do........ 61⅝
10,000 L. S. 1st, C. R.102½	500 do........ 61½
1,000 Mich. Cen. 7s.107	500 do........ 61⅜
1,000 do.......101½	900 do........ 61¼
1,000 do.......101½	500 do........ 61⅛
7,000 C.P. 1st,S.J.B. 90½	600 do........ 61
3,000 do....... 90¾	100 Mich. Cen....b.c. 61¼
2,000 West. P. bds.. 96½	100 do......s3. 61
10,000 U. Pac. 1st....105¼	200 do........ 60¾
15,000 do.......105⅛	200 do......s30. 60¾
5,000 do.....b3.105⅛	100 do.......s3. 60⅞
5,000 do.......105⅛	100 do........ 61⅛
10,000 U. P. 7s, L. G.101	100 do........ 60⅞
15,000 do.....b c.101	100 do......s30. 60¾
10,000 U.Pac.s.F.s60. 95	200 do......s30. 60½
6,000 do...b.c.b3. 95	100 do......s30. 60⅝
10,000 Pac.of Mo.1st. 83¾	100 do........ 60⅝
5,000 do.....b.c. 84	400 do.......s3. 60⅝

200 Pacific Mail...... 41⅞	100 Rock Island......105⅞
1100 do........... 41⅞	100 do.........105⅝
100 do........... 41¾	600 Ohio & Miss..... 17¾
500 Harlem........... 133	100 do.......... 17⅞
150 N. J. Central..... 105	600 do.......... 17⅝
1400 Lake Shore....... 60⅞	100 St. Paul....... 35⅞
800 do........s3. 60⅞	100 do........ 35⅞
1400 do........... 60⅞	100 do........ 35⅞
1000 do........... 60⅞	100 do........ 35⅞
1000 do........... 60½	200 St. Paul Pf....b3. 65¾
2400 do........... 60¼	400 do........ 65⅞
500 do........... 60⅝	100 do......b3. 65⅞
1100 do........... 60½	200 do........ 65⅞
1600 do........s3. 60⅝	200 do........ 65⅞
800 do........... 60½	100 Tol. & Wab..... 5⅝
100 do........... 60⅝	400 Han. & St. Jo..... 21¾
2000 do........... 60⅝	700 do.......... 22
200 do........... 60⅝	100 St. L. & Kan. C... 6⅝

TUESDAY, Nov. 30—P. M.

The speculation on the Stock Exchange to-day was much more active than of late, the transactions aggregating 210,000 shares, of which 69,000 were in Pacific Mail, 59,000 in Lake Shore, 16,000 in Michigan Central, and 13,000 each in Union Pacific and Western Union. The market in the early dealings exhibited marked buoyancy, and an advance ranging from ¼ to 3¼ per cent., as compared with the closing quotations of yesterday, was effected. Nearly all the active stocks participated in the improvement, which, however, was most conspicuous in the cases of Union Pacific and Pacific Mail, the former of which rose to 82¾ and the latter to 43⅛. During the afternoon the bear clique, apparently appreciating the critical character of the situation, felt the necessity of arresting the upward tendency of prices, and had recourse to their usual expedient of circulating rumors of an alarming nature. The rumors put afloat were various, and in every instance met with emphatic contradiction. The principal one was to the effect that the portion of President Grant's Message to Congress relating to Cuban affairs was decidedly warlike in tone, and that the Cabinet were at issue upon the subject. This report had the effect of sending gold up and depreciating stocks, especially Pacific Mail. After the rumor had run its course, dispatches from Washington, emanating from official sources, were received, which stated that the part of the Message in reference to Cuba had not yet been completed, and that it would not be considered by the Cabinet until Friday next. It was also reported that the Michigan Central Company was not in a good financial condition, and was about to make a fresh issue of bonds. The receipt by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of the following dispatch from the Treasurer of the road set these disquieting rumors at rest:

BOSTON, 30th November, 1875.

To R. G. Rolston, President Farmers' Loan and Trust Company:

Not the slightest foundation for any such absurd rumors. ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.

The old yarn that Commodore Vanderbilt was in a precarious state of health was also trotted out. The various rumors referred to tended to depress the market, Michigan Central leading the downward movement, declining from 61⅞ to 57. Pacific Mail fell off to 40⅞, Union Pacific to 80, and Lake Shore to 59¾. The other shares declined ¼ to 1 ⅌ cent. In the late dealings a firmer tone prevailed, and the market showed a decided reviving tendency. There was a recovery of ½ to 2⅝ ⅌ cent. in prices, chiefly in Michigan Central, Union Pacific, Lake Shore, and Pacific Mail. Investment shares were quiet and firm.

There was an increased demand for money to-day, and the general rates for call loans were 4@5 ⅌ cent. Shortly before the close of bank hours a few transactions were made as high as 6 ⅌ cent., but the rate speedily settled back to 4 ⅌ cent. In discounts there is nothing new to report, and the business continues moderate on the basis of 6@7 ⅌ cent. for best grades. The amount of national bank notes received at Washington for redemption to-day was $250,000.

The foreign advices were not important. At the London Stock Exchange settlements were made apparently with difficulty. Consols were a shade easier, closing at 95 3-16 both for money and the account, but United States bonds were firm at 103⅝@103¾ for old 1865s, 109½ for 1867s, 105½@105¾ for 10-40s, and at 104½@104⅝ for new 5s. The movement of bullion to-day was £130,000 sterling into the Bank of England on balance. The sterling exchange market was weak and lower under the influence of the advance in gold. The nominal rates were reduced to $4 83½ for 60 days' sterling bills and to $4 87 for demand, and the market closed quiet with actual business at $4 83 and $4 86½. In the Gold Room, as already noticed, affairs were more active than of late. The price advanced from 114⅝ to 115⅝, the dealings being excited at times. The upward movement culminated shortly after 2 o'clock, when the force of the early dispatches in regard to dissensions in the Cabinet, growing out of the President's views on the Cuban question, was broken by the receipt of telegrams from Washington that President Grant had not completed that portion of his Message treating upon the Cuban question, and that it would not be considered by the Cabinet until Friday next. This started a free selling movement, under which a decline to 115⅛@115¼ took place. Speculators in the Gold Room are anxious for war, and seize upon any pretext which can possibly be used to advance the premium. Judging from the rates for gold loans, it does not appear that there is any large "short" interest outstanding. Holders to-day paid from 1 to 4 ⅌ cent. to have gold balances carried.

Government bonds were dull but strong, and full prices were obtained. Sixes of 1881 sold up to 124. There was a large business in railroad mortgages, and some important changes took place. The Pacific issues were strong and higher, advancing 1@3½ per cent. Firsts sold as high as 105¼, land grants to 101¼, and sinking funds to 96½, the closing sales being at a slight reaction. Central Pacifics were strong at 107. Pacific of Missouri firsts advanced to 84, but closed at 82. Michigan Central 7s declined to 101½, and Hannibal and St. Joseph Convertible to 80. In State bonds Missouris were a fraction lower, while District of Columbia 3-65s declined to 67⅞.

The exports of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods from the port of New-York for the week ending this date are $5,549,352, against $5,068,901 for the corresponding week in 1874, and $5,403,950 in 1873. The total exports of produce since Jan. 1 this year amount to $233,213,116, against $265,218,046 for the corresponding week in 1874, and $277,119,045 in 1873.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1875.

Gold receipts	$860,794 18
Gold payments	727,954 39
Gold balance	42,438,486 30
Currency receipts	732,799 89
Currency payments	1,923,677 73
Currency balance	42,585,249 45
Customs	325,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—NOV. 30.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
American Gold	114⅝	115¼
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	117⅛	117⅛
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	122⅝	122⅞
Bills on London	$4 84	$4 83
New-York Central	105⅞	105⅝
Rock Island	105⅛	105½
Pacific Mail	42	41¾
St. Paul	35¾	35⅞
St. Paul Preferred	66	65½
Lake Shore	61⅜	60⅝
North-western	39⅛	38⅞
North-western Preferred	54¼	53⅛
Western Union	75⅞	75⅞
Union Pacific	79⅛	81⅝
Wabash	5½	5⅝
Delaware, Lack. & Western	119⅞	119⅞
New-Jersey Central	105¼	105
Panama	128	128
Erie	16⅛	15⅞
Ohio	18¼	17¾
C., C. & I. C.	4½	4½
Harlem	133⅛	133

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	106	105⅝	300
Harlem	133	133	800
Erie	16¾	15⅞	5,600
Lake Shore	62⅝	59¾	59,600
Wabash	5⅝	5½	300
North-western	39¼	38¼	4,150
North-western Pref	54⅜	53¼	1,900
Rock Island	105½	105⅜	300
Milwaukee & St. Paul	36¼	35	3,600
Milwaukee & St. Paul Pref	66⅛	65⅛	5,900
New-Jersey Central	105	105	500
Michigan Central	61⅞	57	16,400
Illinois Central	95	94¾	600
Union Pacific	82¾	80	13,000
C., C. & Ind. Central	4½	4½	100
Hannibal & St. Joseph	22½	21¾	2,100
Ohio & Mississippi	18¼	17¼	8,200
Missouri Pacific	13¼	13	100
Atlantic & Pacific Pref	4¾	4¾	200
Western Union	76⅛	75½	13,530
Atlantic & Pac. Telegraph	18¼	18¼	100
Pacific Mail	43⅛	40⅞	69,170
Quicksilver	17	17	100
Quicksilver Pref	23¼	23¼	100
Adams Express	102¼	102	205
Wells, Fargo & Co. Ex	84¼	84¼	165
Kansas Pacific	16½	16½	1,600
Kansas & Texas	8½	8	900
Iron Mountain	16	16	100
Total sales			210,950

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States currency 6s	125	125⅛
United States 6s, 1881, registered	122¾	122⅞
United States 6s, 1881, coupons	123⅞	124⅛
United States 5-20s, 1864, registered*	115¾	....
United States 5-20s, 1864, coupons*	115¾	....
United States 5-20s, 1865, registered	116	116⅛
United States 5-20s, 1865, coupons	116⅝	116⅞
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, reg.	120½	121
United States 5-20s, 1865, new coupons	120⅝	121
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	122⅝	123
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupons	122⅞	123
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	122¾	123
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupons	122¾	123
United States 10-40s, registered	117⅛	118
United States 10-40s, coupons	117⅞	118¼
United States 5s, 1881, registered	116¾	117
United States 5s, 1881, coupons	117⅛	117¾

* Called.

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $38,000 for interest and $165,000 for called bonds.

The following table shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank to-day:

Gold cleared	$26,785,000
Gold balances	990,390
Currency balances	1,150,549

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$63,350,954
Currency balances	3,009,715
Gold exchanges	3,799,851
Gold balances	770,242

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, '83...... 30	N. Y. R. B. Loan...107½
Alabama 5s, '86...... 30	N. Y. C. B. Loan...107½
Alabama 8s, '86...... 30	N. Y. 6s Canal L., '78.114
Arkansas 6s, Fd...... 35	N. Y. 6s Gold C., '87.117
Ark.7s,L.R.&Ft.S.is. 10	N. Y. 6s Gold L., '91.121
Ark. 7s, M. & L. R.. 10	N. Y. 5s Gold L., '76.110
A.7s,L.R.P.B.&N.O. 10	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J. 16
Ark. 7s, M.,O.&R.R. 10	N. C. 6s, old, A. & O. 16
Connecticut 6s......100	N. C.6s,N.C.R.,J.&J. 45
Georgia 6s......... 91	N.C.6s,N.C.R.,A.&O. 45
Georgia 7s, new bs..102	N.C.6s,do.c.off,J.&J. 31
Georgia 7s, In...... 99½	N.C.6sdo.c.off,A.&O. 31
Indiana 5s..........103½	N. C. Fund. act, '66. 8½
Illinois coup., 6s,'77.103½	N. C. new bs., J. & J. 8
Illinois coup., 6s,'79.103½	N.C.new bs., A. & O. 8
Illinois War Loan..103½	N. C. Sp. Tax, class 1. 4
Kentucky 6s.........103½	N. C. Sp. Tax, class 2. 3¾
Louisiana 6s........ 37½	N. C. Sp. Tax, class 3. 3¼
La. 6s, new bs...... 37½	Ohio 6s, 1875.........102
La. 6s, new Fl. Dbt. 38	Ohio 6s, 1881.........105
La. 7s, Penitentiary. 38	Ohio 6s, 1886.........108
La. 6s, Levee bs.... 38	Rhode Island 6s.......106
La. 8s, L. bs. of '75.. 38	South Carolina 6s..... 32
La. 8s, of 1910....... 10	S. C. 6s, Jan. & July. 32
Michigan 6s, '78-'79.103½	S. C. 6s, A. & O...... 32
Michigan 6s, '83....107	S. C. Fund. act, '66.. 32
Michigan 7s, '90.....109	S. C. L. C., '89, J.&J. 32
Mo. 6s, due in '75.....100	S. C. L. C., '89, A.&O. 32
Mo. 6s, due in '76.....102	S. C. 7s of 1888...... 23
Mo. 6s, due in '77.....102½	S. C. Non-F. bds...... 5
Mo. 6s, due in '78.....102½	Tennessee 6s, old..... 47¼
Mo. 6s, due in '79.....102½	Tenn. 6s, n. b., n. s.. 45
Mo. 6s, due in '80.....102½	Texas 10s of 1876.....102
L'g bs.,due '91to'91n.102⅝	Virginia 6s, old...... 36
As'm or Un'y,due'92.101½	Va. 6s, new bds., '66. 36
Han.&St. Jo.,due '76.101½	Va. 6s, new bds., '67. 33
Han.&St. Jo.,due '86.101½	Va. 6s, deferred bds. 9
Han.&St. Jo.,due '87.101½	Dis. of C. 3.65s, 1924. 68½

And the following for railway mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 1st bds.113	Cleve. & Tol. S. F....107
Bos., H. & Erie 1st.. 20	Cleve. & Tol. n. bds.102
Chic. & Alton 1st.....115	Cleve.,P.&Ash.olds.105
Chic. & Alt. income.107	Cleve.,P.&Ash.n.bs.101½
Joliet & Chicago 1st.112	D., Mon. & Tol. bds.101½
La. & Mo. 1st, guar. 85	Buff. & Erie new bds.100
St. L., J. & Chic. 1st. 99	Buff. & State L. 7s..101
C., B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st..116¼	Lake Shore div. bds.101
C., B. & Q. Con. 7s...109	L. Shore Con. C. 1st.104
C., R. I. & P. 1st, 7s.110½	L. Shore Con. R. 1st.102
C.,R.I.&P.S.F.I.6s,'95. 90	Mar. & Cin. 1st.......106
Cen. of N. J. 1st,new.113	Mich.C.1st,8s,'82,S.F.112
Cen.of N. J. 1st.Con.107	N. Y. Central 6s, '87.103
Le. & W. B'econ.g'd. 97⅞	N. Y. Central 7s, '76.102¾
Am. D. & Imp. bds.100	N.Y.C.&Hud.1st,C..120
M. & St.P. 1st,8s,P.D.113	N.Y.C.&Hud.1st,R..116
M.&St.P.2d,73-10P.D. 93½	Har. 1st 7s, Coup.....112¾
M.&St.P.1st, LaC.D. 96½	Har. 1st 7s, Reg......112¾
M.&St.P.1st,I.&M.D. 83½	North Missouri 1st... 89½
M. & St. P. 1st, I.&D. 80	Ohio & M. Con. S. F. 93½
M.&St. P. 1st,H.&D. 80	Ohio & Miss. Consol. 93
M. & St.P.1st, C.&M. 86½	Ohio & Miss. Con.2d. 68
M. & St. P. Con. S. F. 81¾	Cen. Pac. Gold bds..106⅝
M. & St. P. 2d....... 87	Cen. Pac., San Jo. Br. 90⅝
Chic. & N. W. Con.b. 97½	Cen.Pac.,Cal.&Or.1st 91
Chic. & N. W. Ex.b. 90	Western Pacific bds. 96½
Chicago & N. W.1st.100½	U. Pacific 1st bds....105
Gal. & Chicago Ex...105½	U. Pacific S. F........ 96
Peninsula 1st, Conv. 98	So. Pac. bds. of Mo... 54
Chicago & Mil. 1st... 99½	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st.... 83¾
Winona & St. P. 1st. 77	P., F. W. & C. 1st....115
Winona & St. P. 2d. 55	P., F. W. & C. 2d.....107
C.,C.,C.&I.1st,7s,SF.105½	P., F. W. & C. 3d.....100
Morris & Essex 1st.115	Clev. & P. Con. S. F.105½
Morris & Es. b.,1900.103	Clev. & P. 4th S. F..101½
Morris & Es.7s of '71.105	C., C. & Ind. 1st....... 50
Erie 1st, Extended..103½	St. L. & I. M. 1st... 92½
Erie 2d, 7s, '79......101½	Alton & T. H. 1st.....106
Erie 4th, 7s, '80...... 92½	Tol., P. & W., E. D.. 75
Erie 5th, 7s, '88...... 90	Tol., P. & W., W. D. 60
Long Dock Bonds....103¾	Tol. & W. 1st, Ex.... 80½
Buf.,N.Y.&E.1st,'77. 85	T. & W. 1st, St. L. D. 57½
Buf.,N.Y.&E.L.bds. 85	Toledo & Wab. 2d..... 50
Han.&St.Jo.LandG.105	T. & W. Cons. Conv. 28¼
Han.&St.Jo.8s,Conv. 80	Han. & Naples 1st..... 30
Ind., Bl'n & W. 1st. 23	Great West. 1st, '88. 77½
Ind., Bl'n & W. 2d.. 12	Great West. 2d, '93.. 50½
MichiganSo.7 p.c. 2d.100½	Q. & Toledo 1st,'90.. 45
Mich.So.N.I.S.F.7pc.105	Ills. & So. Iowa 1st.. 61

And the following for City bank shares:

America...........150	Marine............125
American Exchange.114	Merchants'.........123
Central National....102½	Merchants' Ex.......100
Chatham...........139	Nassau.............103
Chemical..........1600	New-York...........132
City...............300	Ninth National..... 80
First National......200	Phenix.............100¼
Hanover............88	St. Nicholas........100
Imp. & Traders'.....197½	State of New-York..104

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—NOV. 30.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Hickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, new	109¼	109⅜
Camden and Amboy Railroad	135	135⅛
Pennsylvania Railroad	50⅞	51
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	55½	55⅝
Lehigh Valley Railroad	62¼	62⅜
Catawissa Railroad Preferred	..	44½
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	20¼	20⅜
Lehigh Navigation	50⅜	50½
Lehigh Navigation Gold Loan	106⅜	106½

The following is the statement for October of the United States Assistant Treasurer at New-York:

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

Oct. 31, 1875, by balance		$90,646,875 47
Receipts during the month:		
On account of—		
Customs	$7,508,526 64	
Gold notes	6,068,400 00	
Internal revenue	174,266 75	
Certificates of deposit, act June 8, 1872	2,480,000 00	
Post Office Department	1,618,169 62	
Transfers	10,430,666 51	
Patent fees	615 75	
Miscellaneous	3,386,632 05	
Disbursing accounts	24,863,397 18	
Assay Office	826,664 38	
Interest account, viz.:		
In coin	6,019,728 86	
In currency	4,004 05	—63,387,071 79
Total		$154,033,947 26
Payments:		
Treasury drafts	$46,265,958 42	
Post Office drafts	914,443 41	
Disbursing accounts	24,270,522 07	
Assay Office	652,607 35	
Interest accounts, viz.:		
In coin	4,348,464 69	
In currency	8,285 72	—56,460,281 66
Balance		$97,573,665 60
Balance to credit—		
Treasurer United States	$70,715,267 86	
Disbursing accounts	15,577,529 19	
Assay Office	1,212,051 30	
Interest accounts, viz.:		
In coin	65,517 25	
In currency	3,300 00	—87,573,665 60
Receipts for Customs in the month of November, 1874		6,673,821 30
Receipts for Customs in the month of November, 1875		7,508,526 64
Increase in 1875		$834,705 34

The statement of business in the United States Assay Office, at New-York, for the month ending Nov. 30, 1875, is as follows:

Deposits of gold:		
Foreign coin	$300,000 00	
Foreign bullion	110,000 00	
United States bullion	510,000 00	
Redeposits	78,000 00	
Jeweler's bars	30,000 00	—$1,028,000 00
Deposits of silver:		
Jeweler's bars	12,000 00	
Foreign coin	7,000 00	
Foreign bullion	30,000 00	
United States bullion, (contained in gold)	7,000 00	
Colorado	255,000 00	
Lake Superior	27,000 00	
Montana	7,000 00	
Nevada	73,000 00	
New-Mexico	32,000 00	
Utah	2,000 00	— 455,000 00
Total deposits		$1,483,000 00
Gold bars stamped	$600,350 89	
Silver bars stamped	418,456 10	— 1,018,806 99
Transmitted to United States Mint, Philadelphia, for coinage, gold		492,408 86

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 30, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	10	Leather, sides	24,606
Beans, bbls	300	Spirits Turp., bbls	7
B. E. Peas, bags	18	Oil-cake, pkgs	2,371
Broom-corn, bales	61	Beef, pkgs	710
B. W. Flour, bags	570	Pork, pkgs	438
Cotton, bales	7,271	Lard, tcs	2,230
Copper, bbls	19	Lard, kegs	164
Dried Fruit, pkgs	47	Cut-meats, pkgs	1,506
Eggs, bbls	1,380	Butter, pkgs	6,198
Flour, bbls	20,022	Cheese, pkgs	11,936
Meal, bags	1,630	Pea-nuts, bags	40
Wheat, bushels	192,532	Starch, pkgs	1,428
Corn, bushels	77,364	Sumac, bags	126
Oats, bushels	64,814	Stearine, pkgs	50
Malt, bushels	484	Sugar, bbls	150
Barley, bushels	38,812	Spelter, pcs	623
Peas, bushels	10,200	Tow, bales	3
Grease, pkgs	225	Tallow, pkgs	78
Hemp, bales	31	Tea, pkgs	20
Hops, bales	370	Tobacco, hhds	30
Hides, No	410	Tobacco, pkgs	26
Hides, bales	210	Whisky, bbls	1,030
Lead, pigs	3,005	Wool, bales	201

COFFEE—A brisk business has been reported in Rio at strong and buoyant prices, with sales reported of 2,200 bags, by the Queen, on private terms; 901 bags, by the J. L. Prendergast, at 19⅞c.; 5,000 bags, by the Lizzie Zittlosen, at 20⅛c.; 211 bags, by the Dante, (an old sale,) on private terms; 1,739 bags, by the Dr. Lascar, at Baltimore, at 20c.; 4,000 bags, by the W. Wyer, at New-Orleans, at 20⅞c.; 1,000 bags, by the Nord, at do., at 19c.; 4,500 bags, by the Emily, at do., at 20⅛c., gold. The cargo of 5,800 bags by the Annie is being forwarded to Chicago, having been imported on Chicago account. ....The week's receipts of Rio and Santos here have been 40,800 bags; sales, week ending this morning, 33,271 bags; stock in first hands to-day here, this evening, 109,199 bags; and at the outports this morning, 120,197 bags, including 52,243 bags at Baltimore, 25,085 bags at Hampton Roads, 26,860 bags at New-Orleans, 8,000 bags at Galveston, and 7,000 bags at Mobile....Other kinds offered very sparingly at extreme rates, checking business, though a fair demand has been noted....We quote invoices thus: Rio, good ordinary, 18⅝c.@18⅞c.; fair, 19⅝c.@20c.; good, 20⅛c.@20⅝c.; prime, 20⅞c.@21c., gold, ⅌ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 18⅛c.@21⅜c., gold; Santos, fair to good, invoices, 19⅛c.@20⅛c.; Java, invoices, 26c.@28c.; Maracaibo, 19c.@21c.; Laguayra, 19⅛c.@21c., gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Has been in rather limited request for early delivery at irregular prices, buyers having had any existing advantage, though the official quotations have not been altered....Ordinary quoted at 11c.@11 1-16c.; Low Middling, 12 13-16c.@13⅛c.; Middling, 13⅛c.@13 7-16c. ⅌ lb....Sales were officially reported, for prompt delivery, of 1,118 bales, (of which 463 bales were on last evening,) of which 713 bales were to spinners, 155 bales for export, and 250 bales to speculators....Trade for forward delivery has been comparatively light, at a further reduction in values. Sales have been reported since our last of

Also a British brig, with about 2,300 bales Cotton, from Savannah, at 15-32d. ⅌ lb....For London, by steam, 16,000 bushels Wheat, in bags, at 10d. ⅌ bushel, which rate has likewise been made the basis of the engagement of 16,000 bushels mentioned in our last. Also a Norwegian bark, 629 tons, hence, with about 4,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 5s. ⅌ bbl....For Glasgow, by steam, 24,000 bushels Grain, including 16,000 bushels at 9½d., and 8,000 bushels at 9¾d. ⅌ bushel....for the United Kingdom, direct, a British brig, 395 tons, hence, with about 2,700 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 5s. 6d.; a Norwegian bark, 380 tons, hence, with about 2,500 bbls. do., at 5s. 6d.; and a British bark, 383 tons, hence, with about 2,500 bbls. do., at 5s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.... For Newcastle, a German bark, 568 tons, hence, with about 3,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 5s. ⅌ bbl., and 700 bbls. Resin at 3s. ⅌ 280 lb. ....For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 569 tons, hence, with about 4,000 quarters Grain at 6s. 9d.; an Austrian bark, 643 tons, (to arrive,) with about 3,500 quarters do., from Baltimore, at 7s.; a bark, now at Sandy Hook, with about 3,000 quarters do., from do., reported at 7s. 6d.—an advance; a British bark, 691 tons, with about 4,000 quarters do., from Philadelphia, at 7s. ⅌ quarter....For the east coast of Ireland direct, an Austrian bark, 479 tons, hence, with about 3,100 quarters Grain at 6s. 6d., with option of Bristol Channel direct, at 6s. 1½d., excluding Gloucester, or, with option of Gloucester, 6s. 6d. ⅌ quarter....For Havre, an American brig, hence, with about 4,000 bbls. Naphtha at 5s. 4d. ⅌ bbl....For Antwerp, a British bark, 741 tons, with about 4,800 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 1½d., with option of London....For Rotterdam, by steam, 400 pkgs. Lard and 3,000 Staves on private terms; also, a British bark, with about 4,100 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 6d. ⅌ bbl....For the Continent, a British bark, 582 tons, with about 3,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 3d. ⅌ bbl....For Corunna, an American bark, 730 tons, hence, with Kentucky Tobacco at 45s. ....For a Spanish port, a bark, hence, with about 12,000 cases Petroleum, rumored at 27c., but rumor without confirmation....For Gibraltar, an American schooner, 531 tons, hence, with general cargo, including tobacco, on private terms....For Oporto, a brig, with about 1,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, reported at 5s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.... For Cadiz, an American schooner, 329 tons, with Lumber, from Belfast, Me., reported at $15....For Genoa, an American bark, 287 tons, with equal to about 1,700 bbls. Refined Petroleum from Philadelphia at 5s. 3d. for bbls. and 26½c. for cases... For Adelaide an American bark, 470 tons, hence, with general cargo at equal to full current rates....For Savannah, two American schooners, with Coal from Philadelphia at $1 50@$1 65....For Philadelphia, an American schooner, with Lumber from St. Mary's at $7....For Portland, an American schooner, with Coal from Philadelphia at $2....For Providence, an American schooner, 194 tons, with Coal from Philadelphia at $1 60 ⅌ ton.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 30.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 2,315 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 5,664 head, or 334 cars, of which 172 cars were through consignments, balance on sale here, against 213 cars for the same time last week—a difference for the week thus far of 121 cars less—and 314 cars for the same week last year; the market was moderately active for all grades; the quality of offerings was not up to last week; fewer shipping Cattle in proportion; through stock one-quarter more; prices for good to medium quality shipping grades about ⅛c. stronger; common and poorest quality weak at last week's quotations; fair attendance of all classes of purchasers; 2,500 head of all kinds disposed of for the week thus far—a fair proportion for Eastern trade; sales of Indiana Steers, ranging from 952, 1,018, 1,057, 1,307, 1,344, to 1,500 lb., at $4 20, $4 30, $4 75, $5 20, $5 40, and $6 75; Illinois Steers, ranging from 980 to 1,038 lb., at $5 62½@$5 75; Texas Steers, ranging from 790, 1,030, to 1,186 lb., at $4, $4 50, and $4 90; Ohio Steers, ranging from 1,242, 1,318, to 1,396 lb., at $4 75, $5 30, and $5 85. Cows and Heifers at $3 75@$4 62½@$4 87½. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day 1,800 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 8,800 head, against 8,000 head for the same time last week, and 5,000 head for the same week last year; the market was active, with a good attendance of all classes of purchasers, all good quality of offerings finding ready sale; prices, ⅛c.@¼c. advance on last week's quotations; Canada stock not yet in; light run reported; 7,000 head disposed of, majority for Eastern trade; sales of Illinois Sheep, averaging 99 lb., at $5 15; Michigan Sheep, averaging 89 lb., at $5 30; 85 lb., at $4 70; 92 lb., at $4 90; 94 lb., at $5 20; 107 lb., at $5 80; 74 lb., at $4; Indiana Sheep, averaging 91 lb., at $4 75; 87 lb., at $4 40; 94 lb., at $4 70, 85 lb., at $4 62½; Ohio Sheep, averaging 91 lb., at $4 65; 93 lb., at $4 75. Wisconsin Sheep, ranging from 80 to 91 lb., at $4 87½. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 900 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 14,000 head, against 11,800 head for the same time last week, and 14,500 for the same week last year; the market was active; sales of 3,800 head Yorkers at $7 10@$7 20, common to best grades, all offerings of this class changing hands; 4 cars heavy Hogs, mainly selected from mixed lots, no lots of good straight heavy offering, at prices ranging from $7 to $7 30 for common rough lots to best quality offerings, averaging only fair; only a few odd lots remain unsold.

WATERTOWN, Mass., Nov. 30.—Beef Cattle—Receipts, 1,155 head; the market was a shade quicker on best grades, at a trifling improvement in rates; very choice and select Oxen brought 10½c. ⅌ lb., dead weight; taking all grades as a whole, however, there was no improvement; sales of choice at $10 25@$10 50; second quality, $6@$7; third quality, $5@$5 75. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 3,664 head; the supply run was light from the north, creating a better show of business, and rates advanced about ¼c. ⅌ lb.; sales at $2@$3 ⅌ head; extra, $3 50@$6 50.

CHICAGO, Nov. 30.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,000 head; quiet but steady; good fat natives, $5 75@$6 50; fairly fattened, $5@$5 50; half fattened, $4 25@$4 75; shipments, 790 head. Hogs—Receipts, 32,000 head; very dull, weak; 10c.@20c. lower, closing rather more active; poor grades, $5 50@$6 50; light shipping and bacon, $7@$7 10; packers, $6 85@$7; best, $7 10@$7 37½; shipments, 2,500 head. Sheep—Receipts, 900 head; slow, dull.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 30.—Flour inactive. Wheat—Demand good at full prices; a shade higher; No. 1 Chicago Spring, $1 05½; No. 2 do., $1 03, spot; $1 04, seller January; No. 3 do., 85¼c.@85⅝c.; Rejected, 73¾c.@73⅞c. Corn opened dull but closed active, with a continued upward tendency; No. 2 Mixed, 48¼c.@49⅛c., spot; 49c. bid, seller November; 46½c.@46⅝c., seller the year; Rejected, old, 45c.; new, 40c. Oats quiet but steady; No. 2, 30¼c.@30¾c., spot; 30⅞c., seller January. Barley opened firm, but closed dull at 85c., spot. Rye easier, but in good demand at 68c.@68½c. Pork dull and prices a shade lower; sales at $19 75, spot; $19 25@$19 27½, seller the year. Lard easier, but in good demand; $12 30 bid, spot; $12 25@$12 27½, seller the year. Bulk Meats—Demand fair and market firm. Whisky—Demand active at $1 11. Receipts—Flour, 13,000 bbls.; Wheat, 66,000 bushels; Corn, 37,000 bushels; Oats, 20,000 bushels; Barley, 30,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 6,000 bbls.; Wheat, 12,000 bushels; Oats, 17,000 bushels; Corn, 10,000 bushels; Barley, 6,000 bushels. At the afternoon call of the board—Wheat firm and higher at $1 03⅝, cash; $1 04½, January. Corn firmer at 46⅝c.@46⅞c., December or the year. Oats unchanged. Pork lower at $19 40@$19 50, cash; $19 25, the year. Lard steady at $12 25@$12 30, December.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 30.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat dull; sales of Red at $1 15@$1 30. Corn—Old dull at 58c.@60c.; new, demand fair and market firm at 48c.@50c. Oats dull at 28c.@43c. Barley quiet, unchanged. Rye dull at 77c.@78c. Pork dull at $21 25@$21 50. Lard quiet but firm; Steam, 12½c.; Kettle, 13½c. Bulk Meats quiet but steady; Shoulders, 7⅞c.@8c., spot; 8¼c. bid, buyer March; Clear Rib Sides, 10⅞c.@11c., spot; $11 30@$11 37½, buyer March; Clear Sides, 11⅛c.@11¼c., all loose; Cumberland Middles sold at 10⅝c. for boxed, spot; Long Cut Hams, 11c. for boxed, first week December. Bacon quiet and unchanged; only a limited jobbing demand. Green Meats dull; Shoulders, 7¼c. bid; Sides, 10¼c. bid. Hams steady with a fair demand at 10½c.@11c. for heavy and light. Hogs—Buyers and sellers apart; tending downward; common light, $7@$7 20; fair to good packing, $7 25@$7 50; choice heavy, $7 55; large number unsold; receipts, 15,685 head; shipments, 250 head. Whisky—Demand fair and market firm at $1 10. Butter, steady and unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 30.—Flour lower; Fall Superfine, $3 50@$3 75; Extra, $3 75@$4 25; Double Extra, $4 25@$4 75. Wheat lower; No. 2 Fall, $1 49½, cash; $1 54 January; No. 3 do., $1 29. Corn—More doing; No. 2 Mixed, 42½c.@43c., cash; 42⅝c., December. Oats firmer; 32⅛c. bid, cash. Barley quiet and unchanged. Rye quiet at 67c. Pork quiet at $21. Lard lower, at 12½c. Bulk Meats easier; Shoulders, 7¼c.@7⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10¼c.@10⅜c.; Clear Sides, 10½c.@10⅝c. Bacon—Nothing doing. Whisky quiet at $1 12. Hogs less firm; Yorkers, $6 60@$6 90; packing, $7@$7 50. Cattle—Demand active; good to choice natives, $5 25@$6; medium to fair, $4 25@$4 75; Cows, $2 60@$3 75; stockers and feeders, $3@$4 25; good to choice Texans, $3 60@$4 25; medium to fair, $3@$3 50. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bushels Wheat, 22,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Barley, 3,100 head Hogs, 1,450 head Cattle.

BUFFALO, Nov. 30.—Lake Receipts—Flour, 4,730 bbls.; Wheat, 16,600 bushels; Oats, 31,500 bushels. Railroad Receipts—Flour, 10,300 bbls.; Wheat, 37,000 bushels; Corn, 36,000 bushels; Oats, 57,000 bushels; Barley, 40,000 bushels. Railroad Shipments—Flour, 10,300 bbls.; Wheat, 7,000 bushels; Corn, 61,000 bushels; Oats, 57,000 bushels; Barley, 40,000 bushels. Flour quiet and steady; sales, 750 bbls. Wheat dull; Spring neglected; sales, 500 bushels White Michigan at $1 40. Corn quiet; sales, 10,000 bushels High Mixed Western at 64c.; car lots of new at 60c. Oats and Rye neglected. Barley lightly inquired for; sales, 4,000 bushels Canada and 2,000 bushels two-rowed State on private terms. Pork quiet at $22 50 for heavy Mess. Lard quiet at 13½c. Highwines nominal at $1 15.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 30.—Wool in fair demand and prices steady; extreme fine and medium scarce; X in plentiful supply; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia XX and above, 45c.@50c.; X, 45c.@47c.; medium, 50c.@51c.; coarse, 45c.@49c.; New-York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western fine, 40c.@42c.; medium, 49c.@50c.; coarse, 45c.@49c.; Combing, washed, 58c.@62c.; Combing, unwashed, 42½c.; Canada Combing, 62½c.; fine, unwashed, 30c.@31c.; coarse and medium, unwashed, 35c.@37c.; tub-washed, 50c.@55c.; Colorado, washed, 25c.@28c.; do., unwashed, 22c.@25c.; extra and merino pulled, 39c.@42c.; No. 1 and super pulled, 39c.@42c.; Texas, fine and medium, 24c.@26c.; Texas, coarse, 21c.@22c.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 30.—Flour dull; quiet. Wheat unsettled; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 20; hard do., $1 20; No. 2 do., $1 20; December, $1 04⅝; January, $1 05⅝; No. 3 do., 88c. Corn lower; No. 2, 53c.@53½c. Oats neglected; No. 2, 30¾c.@31c. Barley in fair demand at lower rates; No. 2 Spring at 96c.@96½c. Rye dull and weak; No. 1, 71½c.; No. 2, 70c. Provisions nominally steady. Mess Pork, $20. Lard—Prime Kettle, 12½c.@13c.; prime Steam, $12 35. Sweet-pickled Hams, 10½c.@11c. Dry-salted Shoulders, 7¼c., loose; 7½c., boxed. Receipts—10,000 bbls. Flour, 377,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—16,000 bbls. Flour, 93,000 bushels Wheat.

TOLEDO, Nov. 30.—Flour quiet, unchanged. Wheat steady, with a moderate demand; No. 3 White Wabash, $1 27; Amber Michigan, spot and December, $1 17; January, $1 20; February, $1 23; March, $1 25; No. 2 do., 99½c.; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 21; No. 3 Red, $1 03. Corn easier; High Mixed, 59½c.; new do., 50⅞c.; new do., all the year, 48⅞c.; January, 48c.; Low Mixed, new, 50c.; No. 2 White, 50c.; no grade, 56c.; new, 49½c.; Damaged, new, 44c. Oats dull, unchanged. Receipts—100 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat, 52,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—500 bbls. Flour, 21,000 bushels Wheat, 62,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Nov. 30.—Corn-meal scarce and stronger; sales at $2 75. Corn in limited demand; White, 56c.; choice Yellow, 60c. Oats—Supply good, demand limited; sales of choice Galena at 50c. Hay dull; sales of prime at $23. Pork quiet; new Mess quoted at $23; old do., $23 25@$23 50. Whisky—Sales of Louisiana Rectified at $1 14; Western quoted at $1 16@$1 17. Market for other articles unchanged. Exchange—New-York Sight ¼ discount; Sterling, $5 54 for Bank. Gold, 115⅝.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 30.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and prices a shade lower; sales at $1 05@$1 25. Corn quiet but firm. Oats and Rye quiet and unchanged. Provisions easier, but not quotably lower; new Mess Pork, $21 75@$22. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 7⅝c.@8c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10⅝c.@11⅛c.; Clear Sides, 11c.@11¼c. Lard—Tierce, 13½c.@13¾c.; Keg, 14c.@14¼c. Whisky quiet and unchanged at $1 10. Bagging quiet and unchanged.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 30.—There is nothing doing in Wheat. Rye steady but quiet at 90c. Corn quiet at 75c. for Western Mixed, and 70c. for New do. Barley steady, with but little doing; sales of 2 cars No. 2 two-rowed Jefferson County at 88c.; 3 cars No. 2 six-rowed State regular at $1 08; 2 cars No. 1 Canadian at $1 22. Barley-malt steady, but quiet. Oats dull and rather easier to buy, 45c.@51c. being the entire range for Mixed and White.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Nov. 30.—Flour unchanged; sales, 1,700 bbls. Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 40; extra White Michigan, $1 55. Corn quiet at 71c.@72c. Barley unchanged; No. 2 Bay nominally $1 05@$1 06. Corn-meal, $30 for Bolted and $29 for Unbolted. Millfeed steady; Shorts, $18; Shipstuffs, $21; Middlings, $27@$28. Lake Receipts—Wheat, 18,600 bushels; Corn, 19,000 bushels, and Lumber, 146,000 feet.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 30.—Spirits of Turpentine quiet at 34c. Resin firm at $1 45 for Strained. Tar steady at $1 70.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 30.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12¼c.; Low Middling, 11⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅛c.; net receipts, 8,210 bales; gross, 9,090 bales; exports to Great Britain, 13,454 bales; sales, 6,000 bales; stock, 183,360 bales.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 30.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12⅜c.; Low Middling, 12¼c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅝c.; net receipts, 3,204 bales; gross, 3,432 bales; exports to the Continent, 1,510 bales; sales, 3,031 bales; stock, 65,117 bales.

MOBILE, Nov. 30.—Cotton irregular; Middling, 12⅛c.@12¼c.; Low Middling, 11⅝c.@11¾c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅛c.; net receipts, 2,871 bales; exports, coastwise, 797 bales; sales, 1,200 bales; stock, 47,386 bales.

GALVESTON, Nov. 30.—Cotton steady; Middling, 12½c.; Low Middling, 12c.; Good Ordinary, 11¾c.; net receipts, 1,847 bales; gross, 1,910 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,850 bales; sales, 2,443 bales; stock, 89,151 bales.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 30.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12¾c.; Low Middling, 12⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 11¾c.; net receipts, 2,785 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 62,589 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 30—12:30 P. M.—Consols, 95 5-16 for both money and the account. United States Bonds, 1865s, old, 103¾; new 5s, 104⅝.

2 P. M.—Consols, 95 3-16 for both money and the account.

4:30 P. M.—Consols, 95 3-16 for both money and the account. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £130,000.

5:30 P. M.—Consols, 93 13-16, ex-dividend, for the new account. Paris advices quote Rentes at 65f. 95c.

PARIS, Nov. 30.—Exchange on London, 25f. 13c. Rentes, 66f. 20c.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 30—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and unchanged; the sales are estimated at 8,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export; receipts, 10,300 bales, of which 2,300 bales are American. Cotton to arrive, 1-32d. cheaper. Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, November delivery, 6 13-16d.; do., do., December delivery, at 6¾d. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 38,000 quarters, of which 13,000 quarters were American.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped December and January, (per sail,) at 6 13-16d. Breadstuffs—Corn, 32s. 6d.@33s. ⅌ quarter for Mixed Western.

4:30 P. M.—Cotton—The sales amounted to 10,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export. American sales, 2,800 bales; sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped December and January, per sail, at 6 13-16d.; do. do., shipped January and February, per sail, at 6 13-16d. Breadstuffs—Corn, 32s. 6d.@33s. ⅌ quarter for Mixed Western.

5:30 P. M.—Trade report—The market for yarns and fabrics at Manchester is dull and tending down. Provisions—Lard, 57s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. Bacon, 59s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. for Short Clear Middles.

Evening.—Spirits of Turpentine, 25s.@25s. 6d. ⅌ cwt.

LONDON, Nov. 30—4:30 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 11⅛d. ⅌ gallon.

Tallow, 52s. 3d. ⅌ cwt.

Evening.—Linseed-oil, 25s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. Spirits of Turpentine, 26s. 6d.@25s. 9d. ⅌ cwt.

ANTWERP, Nov. 30.—Petroleum, 28½f. for fine Pale American.

HAVANA, Nov. 30.—Spanish Gold, 205@206, and declining. Exchange nominal.

GOING FOR A HUSBAND SHE HAS NEVER SEEN.

The Brockport *Democrat* says that Caledonia, Livingston County, has had a genuine romance. In substance it is that a man, whose name is not given, left that town about eleven years ago, and neglecting to write home, was given up as dead. Eight months ago his sister, Mrs. Hackett, received a letter from him, stating that he was in New-Mexico, and that he had made a fortune there. She answered the letter, inclosing a picture of her daughter, Maggie Hackett. When the long-absent man received this letter in New-Mexico, he showed the photograph of his niece to a companion, who was so "struck" with her appearance that he wrote to her, proposing marriage, and offering to furnish the means for her outfit, journey to the West, &c. This proposal seems to have been looked upon favorably by the young lady, who answered the letter, he sending her by return mail $300 in money, an engagement ring, a set of jewelry, &c., and a request that she would correspond with her uncle as to his character, financial standing, &c. She did so, and the uncle reported him well to do and a "perfect gentleman." It was in due time arranged that she should take the money and valuables, and go to New-Mexico, with the understanding that, if after becoming personally acquainted with the lover whom she had never seen, she was not suited, he was to send her home again. She started three weeks ago. She is eighteen years of age, a poor working girl, belonging to a respectable family. Her lover admits to being over forty.

SENATOR CHRISTIANCY.

The townsmen of United States Senator Christiancy, of Michigan, gave him a supper in Lansing, Wednesday evening, in expectation of his speedy departure for Washington. In a brief speech, acknowledging the compliment, he said that he had no strong party prejudices. He should in the future, as in the past, be actuated by motives of right and justice. As between the Republican and Democratic platforms nowadays there was no radical difference. If they were to be placed upon the table side by side, without their respective captions, he would defy any one to tell them apart. Yet political parties were necessary, wise, and had their legitimate purposes. He had helped form the Republican Party, and it has always the most nearly met his views. He liked the Republican platforms a little the better, but the Democratic platforms were just like them. He should continue to act with the Republican Party as long as its policies continue to merit his adhesion to them. He expressed himself strongly in favor of the resumption of specie payment. In regard to the third term he stated it as his belief that President Grant does not want the office for the third term; that if he did he could not get it, and that if it were possible for him to secure it it would not be wise for him to do so. He referred with manifest feelings of sadness to the deaths of Vice President Wilson and of Senator Ferry, of Connecticut.

THE COLLEGE REGATTA.

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* of Monday says: "The college boys will be in the city Wednesday to decide upon the details of their next regatta. There is a growing sentiment among them in favor of rowing a heat race as the only satisfactory comparison of endurance and skill, and if this is the mind of the convention, Springfield is pre-eminently the point for the next college regatta. Hampden Park is open to the general contests, and the Connecticut cannot be surpassed as a course for the alternating heats of three, four, or six boats. They could be even so managed—for a mile and a half turning—as to be carried out opposite the park, whose green dikes, with the west-side banks, would give most convenient ground from which to view them. Should the straight-away race be desired, the old course is superior and easy of access. The final decision of where the regatta will be carried this year is likely to be left with the Regatta Committee, who will then receive bids."

HARD AND SOFT WATER.

In discussing the large death rate in Boston a correspondent of the *Herald* of that city throws out this suggestion: "Other cities which appear in worse condition as regards cleanliness are much healthier. I think two causes are operating in Boston which are mainly responsible for this high mortality. First and chiefly, we drink too pure a water—one that does not supply enough mineral matter to form bone. The report of the Surgeon General of the United States showed that men from Massachusetts, removing to Iowa, a hard-water district from a soft-water, grew nearly one inch in stature after they had reached their growth here. The French Army reports show a much larger proportion of conscripts rejected from soft than from hard-water departments, and the researches of French sanitarians that the death rate is higher where soft water prevails."

TWENTY-CENT PIECES.

The San Francisco *Alta* says: "Much has been said pro and con in respect to the newly-coined twenty-cent pieces, or double dimes, that have been coined but not drawn from the Mint. The reason that twenty odd thousand dollars in this kind of silver coin remains in the Mint is because it takes gold to buy them, dollar for dollar. Of course dealers who make five cents each time they change a quarter in receiving pay for a dime's worth of goods do not want double dimes to get into circulation. But they who are daily swindled perhaps a dozen times of five cents had better go to the Mint and buy the double dime pieces. But let the Government call in all the quarter-dollar pieces, which are the basis of this swindle in making change, and the twenty-cent pieces will not long remain in the Mint unemployed."

IN A DIFFERENT CHURCH.

The story is told of two Baptist clergymen, strangers in Boston, who started out Sunday morning week, expecting to hear one of the leading Baptist preachers in his own pulpit. The preacher in the pulpit was a stranger to them, but they concluded to remain, and were rewarded by a good and sound sermon from the text, "Ye must be born again." After praising the sermon warmly, they inquired the name of the preacher, and ascertained that they had entered the wrong church, and had heard a Universalist clergyman preaching to his own people.

WEST VIRGINIA FLAG.

The West Virginia Legislature has adopted the design for a State flag reported by the Committee on Military Affairs. The design is 9 feet long, 3 feet wide, four diagonal bars, (two red and two buff,) with a white ground in the upper part of the right hand corner, with the State arms and motto in gilt.

INSURANCE.

QUEEN

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

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PERFECTION!

BOKER'S BITTERS.

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PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Twenty-third Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, Dec. 1, 1875, and until 9:30 o'clock A. M. on said day, for the erection of a new school-house on Courtlandt av., near 3d av., Mott Haven.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason-work," "Proposal for Carpenter-work," "Proposal for Painting."

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named. The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

N. S. KING, M. D.,
WILLIAM HOGG,
ALONZO [illegible],
JOHN L. BURNETT,
GEO. C. MANNER,
Board of School Trustees Twenty-third Ward.

Dated NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1875.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 1, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—CASTE—Mr. Harry Beckett Mr. H. J. Montague, Miss Effie Germon, Miss Dyas.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—ROSE MICHEL—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., John Parselle, Miss Rose Eytinge.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—OUR BOYS—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Mrs. Gilbert, Miss Lewis.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—IL TROVATORE, (German Opera) —Mr. Theodore Wachtel.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—LITTLE EM'LY—Mr. G. F. Rowe, Mr. F. B. Warde, Miss Rosa Rand.

HITCHCOCK'S THIRD AVENUE THEATRE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

EAGLE THEATRE.—SONGS, DANCES, DRAMA, FARCE—Mr. Josh Hart.

PARK THEATRE.—THE MIGHTY DOLLAR—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence.

COLOSSEUM.—GRAND SPECTACLE DIORAMA of the Prussian Siege of Paris. Afternoon and evening.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.—THE TWO ORPHANS.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.—NOVELTY AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Tony Pastor.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—BURLESQUE, SONGS, AND NEGRO COMICALITIES—Birch, Wambold, Backus.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c. Day only.

MASONIC TEMPLE.—GRAND BAZAAR in aid of Missions.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence. It is free from all objectionable advertisements and reports, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle. The disgraceful announcements of quacks and medical pretenders, which pollute so many newspapers of the day, are not admitted into the columns of THE TIMES on any terms.

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES *is at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

The manufacturers of rumors were busily engaged yesterday in providing a war for the United States Government with Spain. It was even reported at one time in the afternoon that the "Government had seized all the telegraphs," and there were not wanting persons ready to believe even so wild and impossible a story. The truth is that the Government know of no reasons to anticipate a disagreement with Spain, the latest advices from Mr. CUSHING being of a most satisfactory character. A note from Spain is on its way to our Government, but its general contents are already known, and they are certainly not calculated to provoke war. There is better ground than ever for believing that the two Governments will be brought into entire accord on the Cuban question. War rumors are made up solely in the interests of stock-jobbers and gold speculators, and we recommend our readers to place no faith whatever in them.

How far "Reform" has been carried out in Tammany may be judged of by the fact that the following persons are still fellow-members with Mr. TILDEN of this secret society: W. M. TWEED, ANDREW J. GARVEY, (the famous plasterer;) JAMES INGERSOLL, EDWARD HAGGERTY, (whose exploits in connection with the stolen vouchers cannot yet be quite forgotten;) THOMAS C. FIELDS, HENRY W. GENET, PETER B. SWEENY, THOMAS COMAN, JOHN FOX, and ALEXANDER FREAR. Nor does this enumeration by any means exhaust the list of Tammany "reformers." We invite our Republican friends in the Legislature to read the names above given, and ask themselves whether the only way to reform Tammany is not to "reform it altogether"?

GOV. TILDEN does nothing without due deliberation, only he gives to certain subjects an amount of thought which involves a serious waste of time. For instance, the last Legislature empowered the Governor to appoint a Commission to prepare a general law for the government of cities. After six months' delay that Commission has just been appointed—too late for reaching any conclusions likely to be acted on by the Legislature of 1876. When certain revolutionary changes in the Government of New-York were agreed to by the Democrats in the last Assembly, the Governor found himself in opposition to the leaders of his own party, and it was supposed that he asked leave to appoint this Commission with the view of tiding over the troublesome controversy likely to be forced upon him by the promoters of the Costigan bill. The Governor is probably aware that there is a general disposition on the part of the Republican majority in the new Legislature to lop off a good many of the unnecessary offices still existing under our City Government, and, generally speaking, to simplify the cumbrous administrative machinery on which the tax-payers spend so much, and from which they receive so little. If the Governor imagines that he can head off any such movement by asking the Legislature to await the report of his newly-appointed Commission, he is likely to be disappointed. If he should take this excuse for vetoing changes to whose principle he already stands committed, there will probably be found enough independent Democrats ready to assist the Republicans in carrying them over his veto.

The members of the Commission are, in the main, well fitted for the work intrusted to them. There are some of them whose acquaintance with Municipal affairs is more theoretical than practical, but the preponderance of able and experienced lawyers among the number ought to insure the public against any thing like a visionary solution of a highly complex problem. One member allowed several preposterous blunders about our local affairs to be published in his newspaper during the late election contest. A few elementary lessons in practical politics may be needed to enable this gentleman to be of any service to the Commission. It is to be hoped that he has got some new light by this time upon what constitutes an honest attempt to conduct the Government of this City upon "business principles." A plan for the government of cities which should betray any leaning toward the policy of Mayor WICKHAM and JOHN KELLY would be an exceedingly undesirable addition to our stock of abortive recommendations for legislation.

The Board of United Charities will perform a genuine public service should they succeed in organizing and keeping in operation any such careful and comprehensive method of poor relief as that discussed at their yesterday's meeting. The essential feature of that plan is the subdivision of the City into small districts, each under the care of a corps of volunteer visitors. To each visitor a few families are to be assigned, and the visiting is expected to be "searching, frequent, and intelligent." Relief is to be given not on the responsibility of the visitor, but in accordance with the decision of the District Committee, and this aid is in all cases to "aim at the permanent improvement of those relieved and the development of their resources." Considering the alarming proportions to which our pauperism has grown, and the constant danger that our multiplied charities should tend to foster its further growth, the work of the Board deserves the most thorough sympathy and support.

Liberia's newest troubles seem to be very serious indeed. Mr. DENNIS, the Secretary of the Liberian Treasury, writes that the little Republic may be blotted out, after all the expense of life and money in founding it. The ocean front of Liberia is about six hundred miles in extent, but the interior boundaries have never been pushed far from the coast. In some places the Republic is only ten miles across, and at very few points does its area of jurisdiction extend more than forty miles from the sea. Settlements have been pushed inland, however, as far as the native tribes would permit, and it has been the policy of the Republic to induce the native chiefs to join the Confederation, and unite their territory to that of Liberia. The natives at Cape Palmas, near the lower boundary of the Republic, have stirred up hostilities with the Liberians, and the war has spread all along the coast, the Liberians having been defeated in every collision so far reported. There is a mass of barbarism on the interior line of the lonely little Republic, and all the inland settlements—some of which were on debatable ground—have now been abandoned. Our people have a lively interest in the welfare of this experimental Republic. It has an American origin, and its overthrow would be regretted by multitudes of men who have hoped that it would prove itself valuable in the civilization of Western Africa.

The Avery trial is drawing to a close. The prosecution rested yesterday, and the defense put in the very small amount of evidence which constitutes their case. This was simply to the effect that AVERY and Col. JOYCE had been accustomed to address each other in familiar correspondence as "BILLY" and "ALECK," and that certain persons in Washington considered AVERY to have been a man of good character. The telegrams to and from Washington, introduced by the prosecution, probably tended to deprive certificates of character from that quarter of any weight they might be supposed to possess. Two of the counts in the indictment against AVERY were ruled out by the court as insufficient; on the remaining ones the jury will have to decide either to-day or to-morrow.

It is reported that the scramble for the minor offices of the House of Representatives is unusually great. The Democrats have a difficult problem before them in the amicable disposition of the few places which are in their gift by the organization of the House. The competition for the Speakership is nothing compared with the wild rush for the privileges of opening doors, sweeping the lobbies, and folding public documents. The number of patriots who are desirous of "defending popular liberty," as JOHN KELLY would call it, is enormous. But we do not want any more of them in this City than we have already.

The news that a force of twelve hundred Egyptian soldiers, including seventeen officers, has been surprised and massacred by the Abyssinians is of peculiar interest to us here, since among the slain there may very possibly be some of the American officers in the Khédive's service. That the Egyptians should have been thus surprised and defeated is not strange. Abyssinia is a country full of ravines and narrow valleys, in which a careless enemy could be easily entrapped and massacred. The Abyssinians are bold and active, and they have frequently proved themselves more than a match for marauding parties of Egyptian soldiers, who, in former days, before the Egyptian Army came under the control of European and American officers, were accustomed to make raids in search of Abyssinian cattle, precisely as Mexican Generals and statesmen cross the Rio Grande with a view to Texan cattle. Before the conquest of Abyssinia is completed, we shall probably hear of more Egyptian reverses, and the Khédive will find the war a decidedly expensive method of exercising his Army.

A FEW FACTS.

During the prolonged contest which we had with the old Tammany Ring—in the days when SAMUEL J. TILDEN was still submissively taking the chair at TWEED'S conventions—even the boldest of the men whom we were exposing did not venture to try the experiment of taking us before their corrupt Judges. They knew that the public condemnation of such an act would be swift and fatal, and they resolved to take the chance of overcoming our attacks by methods less dangerous to themselves.

The new Tammany Ring believes that it can venture upon more extreme measures. It is convinced that the public have forgotten all about the incidents connected with the first great anti-Tammany campaign—and these incidents have been so steadily and persistently misrepresented that we cannot be much surprised at the existence of this belief. Even in *Harper's Weekly* a long article was lately published, in the beginning of which it was stated that Mr. TILDEN practically began the attack on Tammany, and that THE TIMES merely published some figures on the subject one day, quite by accident, and in a very confused form. No one knows better than the editor of *Harper's Weekly* how inaccurate and unjust is such a version of the affair. No wonder, then, that the Kelly faction deem it safe to suppose that the public have forgotten all the facts connected with the downfall of Tammany; and regard it as perfectly safe to adopt measures from which TWEED & CO. shrank back in alarm.

We have, for the most part, honest Judges on the bench; but let us remember that in the administration of justice, quite as much depends on the integrity of *juries* as on that of the Bench. And the juries are selected at this moment by a determined adherent of Tammany, and an obsequious follower of JOHN KELLY. It is not too much to say that "TOM DUNLAP," as he is generally called, is about the most improper man to impanel a jury that could well have been found in this City. It is a monstrous abuse of justice that so vital a power should be placed in the hands of such a man.

Some weeks before the last elections in this City, we received a notice to the following effect: "*You are to be indicted as soon as election is over. Dunlap is to get a jury.* * * * *And all hell won't save you from prison.*" A laconic but suggestive letter. Since then DUNLAP has been vowing vengeance against THE TIMES with more earnestness and violence than ever.

One day last week a discreditable journal, which acted as a Kelly organ in the election, announced that an indictment *had* been found against the managers of THE TIMES, on the complaint of—whom does the reader suppose? JAMES T. KING, who a few years ago was well known in political circles as the leader of a "Matt. T. Brennan Coterie;" the getter-up of a "Brennan barbecue;" and the leader in a "great reception" to TOM FIELDS; a candidate, moreover, for the Assembly in TOM FIELDS' own district. These are matters of local history—consequently, we presume, it is not an indictable offense to repeat them.

Such a story seemed highly improbable. A grand jury indict any journal on the application of a friend of a leader in the old Tammany Ring! If "vindication of character" were the object, why should not a civil action answer the purpose? Why does not FIELDS himself come back and ask a Grand Jury to indict us? We recommend him to do it. Now is evidently a favorable time. But the report to which we refer brought back to our recollection the anonymous warning which we had received before election. Yesterday we received the following note, written, as we believe, by the same person who addressed us before:

> NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1875.
>
> *Editor New-York Times:*
>
> It may interest you to know that the Hon. Mr. KING was closeted with Col. DUNLAP in his (DUNLAP'S) office on Wednesday afternoon last, examining a list which, at the time, struck me as being a *jury list.* You may draw your own conclusion from the circumstance.

Why do we lay these facts before our readers? Not, we beg them to believe, without a motive. It is seldom indeed that we bring any matters connected with ourselves before their attention; and if we depart from our rule now, it is because events have lately taken place, and others will shortly take place, which will demand the consideration of the press and the public, and which will give to the circumstances above described a peculiar interest.

LIFE INSURANCE—SOME WEAK POINTS.

Every kind of business is generally judged—and pretty justly—by the standard which those engaged in it supply. If these are straightforward, frank, and businesslike, the public will feel steadily increasing confidence in the soundness of their methods and the fidelity with which they are applied. If, on the contrary, among those most prominent in the business, are found many who resort to extraordinary measures to achieve a factitious reputation, and especially if they are discovered protecting themselves at great cost against attacks which they constantly allege are malicious or interested, the public will have no more confidence in their wisdom and integrity than they themselves show. It is well known that, in only too many instances, life insurance companies doing business in this State have subjected themselves to suspicions which are needless precisely in the degree that they are unjust. For several reasons life insurance is a peculiarly "delicate" business. Why it should be more so than that of fire and marine insurance may not be at first plain. But there are several facts that serve to explain the situation. One is, that rates of insurance for life are almost universally high; we might say, without risk of being disputed by policy-holders, that they are exorbitant, and to their payment are affixed peculiar conditions. Men who have entered into a quasi contract to pay a heavy sum annually, for a term of years or for life, the advantage secured by which payments is wholly contingent and generally remote, are naturally sensitive to anything that may cast a doubt on the ability or disposition of the party to the contract to carry out its provisions. The payments for the time being are all from the insured; the repayment is to be made in a lump, after the death of the insured, and it is natural that he should desire as clear and satisfactory a knowledge of the condition of the company with which he is contracting as he can get. But this desire is difficult to gratify. The essential principle by which the business is guided is to the policy-holder a profound mystery. He knows that the company expects that he will live a certain length of time, and is willing, for a stipulated payment, to take the risk of his not doing so; but how they calculate that time, what are the occult "tables" to which they so often refer, what is the nature and what the extent of their authority, or how they are employed; by what formulæ the company gets at the payment required of him; and what constitutes the specific difference in soundness and in advantage to him of the various companies—these are to him the contents of a sealed book. He only knows that his money is drained from him year by year with remorseless regularity, and if he ventures to ask himself how much of it he is to get back, and when, and what has become or is becoming of the balance, the chances are that he will receive precious little satisfaction from the inquiry.

Under these circumstances, it is obviously the duty of life insurance companies to conduct their business in the manner most likely to reassure those who are interested in them. But do they invariably do so? Are there not, on the contrary, features in the general conduct of their affairs which tend to disturb the public mind with reference to them? When policy-holders, or those intending to take out policies, see the extravagant manner in which expenses are sometimes incurred, the costly offices, the wealthy officers, the high percentages paid to agents, and the reckless spirit that springs from heated competition, they cannot help inquiring whether the one indispensable element in the business—the firm security of the funds invested to protect risks—is not being impaired.

To these causes of disquiet, another one has of late years been added that has had very considerable influence. This is the existence of a number of papers "devoted to the interests" of insurance companies, on which large sums are expended by some of these companies annually, without any tangible return. When it is known, as it is, that among these papers are such as the *Spectator*, run by the GOODSELLS, in this City, whose exactions are reinforced by threats of "attack" on unfriendly companies, or by promises of "vindication," at enormous rates of compensation, the support wrung from the companies is inevitably looked upon as a confession of vulnerability. The papers are confessedly never read by those from whom the companies can hope to obtain business. Their "circulation" is confined to persons engaged in life insurance—that is, to those who do not need, or those who would reject, any approaches made through such a channel. What would be thought of newspaper publishers who should pay hundreds and thousands of dollars every year for advertisements or "editorials" in a paper that was read only in the offices of other journals? They would be thought to be fools. And as such would the insurance companies rightly be considered who support the *Spectator*, were it not that other motives, not so innocent, are suspected to explain their conduct.

We direct attention to these sources of apprehension in regard to life insurance, because it is a business of the greatest importance. Not only are millions invested in it, but these millions are almost entirely intended for the support of widows and orphans, and are, in the hands of the companies, a trust fund of the most sacred character. No company, therefore, has a right to indulge, either from weakness or other motive, in practices that tend to weaken public confidence or to impair the utility of the class of corporations to which it belongs.

ANOTHER CALL FOR LEGISLATIVE SAGACITY.

The new Democratic House of Representatives will have an opportunity to distinguish itself by originating at least one scheme of public policy. Whatever may be said of the political legislation which is expected to be suggested by the new House, it is certain that the country will applaud any intelligent attempt to solve the Indian question. Here, at least, is a matter of great national concern, in the economical and just disposition of which all parties are interested. Nobody doubts that the Senate would cordially co-operate with the lower branch of Congress, whatever might be its political differences, in any scheme of law which should promise to reduce a long-standing difficulty like this. The Indian problem, to be sure, does not invite the class of talent which has conspicuously marked the Democratic Party managers. We can imagine that the gentlemen who made speeches in the late campaign, or "fixed" Democratic conventions and wrote bunkum resolutions, are not longing for an opportunity to distinguish themselves in philanthropic or even practical legislation. But, considering how much they have had to say about the corruption of the Indian service and its general bad management, the Democrats cannot now shirk their new responsibilities without a tacit confession of weakness.

That the new House will have abundant occasion to consider this difficult problem is already evident. The official reports on the subject, copious extracts of which have already been published in THE TIMES, are unusually interesting. The military reports contain much matter relating to the treatment of the Indians; that of Gen. SHERIDAN goes so far as to suggest a modification of all existing methods. The Indian Commissioner, of course, presents his views with a great array of statistics and official returns; and the Commissioners sent to negotiate for the purchase of the Black Hills present an elaborate and long document, in which their views of the general question are embodied. That branch of the subject which relates immediately to the care and treatment of the Sioux really involves the whole question now again submitted to Congress for settlement. Senator ALLISON'S committee went to the Black Hills to buy from the Sioux, if possible, that portion of their reservation which lies between the forks of the Cheyenne River, and is supposed to contain gold. The commission offered to pay six million dollars for the Hills. The Indians received this proposition with derisive laughter, and demanded seventy millions.

During the six fiscal years ending with the present year the Sioux have cost the United States, in addition to the obligations of the treaty of 1868, the large sum of about thirteen million dollars. The treaty provides for the donation of goods, money, farming implements, clothing, and various articles needed in the new education of the Indians. For the last fiscal year nearly two and a half millions for subsistence were appropriated, in addition to the regular amount demanded by treaty obligations. This liberal allowance is made solely on the ground of humanity and charity; or, as Gen. SHERMAN has said, because it is cheaper to feed the Indians than to fight them. But it must be confessed that the practical results attained among the Sioux are not at all encouraging to those who have hoped to see the Indian beating his rifles into plowshares, and his scalping-knife into a pruning-hook. The Black Hills Commission sum up the present occupation of the Sioux in four words—"eating, drinking, sleeping, and smoking." These fortunate pensioners, however, own plenty of ponies, and they maintain the healthful practice of riding on horseback. From the same authority we learn that all the agricultural products on the Sioux reservation for the past six years will not exceed five thousand dollars in value. Moreover, whatever may be true of American aborigines generally, the Sioux are certainly not decreasing in numbers. Estimates vary, but there is much correlative evidence, aside from statistical returns, to show that the Sioux, since their wars have ceased, have constantly added to their population.

The upshot of the whole matter, then, so far as this tribe is concerned, is this: The Indians have been gradually deprived of the means of gaining a subsistence by hunting; they will not work, because they consider labor a degradation; they will maraud when brought to want, and the Government is obliged to come in with supplies, in order to keep the peace and prevent starvation. Therefore the Sioux are maintained by the Government at an enormous expense. In this way at least one of the large Indian tribes is supported in absolute idleness. This system of treatment, like that of the whole general practice of the Indian service, is the growth of many years. Latterly, the plan of educating the Indians by teaching them agriculture and the commonest arts of peace has been gradually introduced. It is, perhaps, too early to determine whether this is or is not fairly successful, though some competent observers express their lack of confidence in the scheme. Possibly another generation of red men may afford more promising subjects for civilization. Meantime, there is no probability that the problem will "solve itself" by the gradual extinction of the aboriginal race by natural processes. How to treat the Indians fairly and humanely, without confirming them in vicious idleness and pauperism, is a puzzle which may properly engage the attention of the new Democratic House, which boasts that it comes "fresh from the people," and with much practical wisdom.

A SEA FIGHT.

Even the warmest admirers of the sea-serpent have been compelled to lament the reluctance of that elaborate animal to indulge in any novel and interesting exploits. He has usually confined himself merely to a brief display of his skill in swimming, taking care at the same time to keep at a safe distance from all spectators. Nothing could be easier for him than to swim alongside an ocean steamer, and to rear his gigantic head high enough to pick off a small boy, an insurance agent, or some other inexpensive object from the deck. He could thus demonstrate his existence beyond all cavil, and put an end to the sneers of scientific unbelievers. Not only has he neglected to do anything of this sort, but he has also steadily refused to allow himself to be cast ashore and captured, although there is a universal desire that he should thus bring himself within the reach of all persons who are willing to pay twenty-five cents to see a really moral and improving snake. Sharks not to be named with him in point of length annually and publicly eat scores of South Sea islanders and similar wholesome edibles, but the sea-serpent's whole existence is apparently one continued fast. Whales much inferior to him in swiftness have rushed, head first, at irritating whaling ships, and sunk them at a single blow; but the sea-serpent has never even chased the harmless, necessary cat-boat of Nahant and Newport. His is a useless, idle life, and we need hardly wonder that naturalists have refused to admit into their lists of marine animals a snake who has never done anything whatever to earn a respectable Latin title.

Still—as Dr. WATTS would doubtless remark, could the subject be brought to his attention—while the lamp holds out to burn, the laziest sea-serpent may shake off his lethargy, and do something worthy of notice. If the statement made by the Zanzibar correspondent of a London paper be true, the sea-serpent has already undertaken to win athletic laurels. There recently arrived at Zanzibar a bark, the crew of which asserted that while off Cape St. Roque they saw the sea-serpent engaged in single combat with the largest style of sperm whale. The snake was about four feet in diameter. He had thrown two coils around the whale, and, instead of quietly squeezing him to death, as an ordinary snake of the constrictor variety would have done, he was led by the excitement of the conflict to shake him violently, after the manner of a terrier engaged in deadly combat with a clothes-brush. The length of the serpent cannot be precisely stated. The crew of the bark assert that fully sixty feet of uncoiled snake were visible, but the length of the two coils which encircled the whale cannot be positively known, inasmuch as the diameter of the whale is uncertain. However, we may safely assume that at least sixty feet were included in these coils, thus giving us one hundred and twenty feet as the approximate length of the serpent. It is rather odd that no mention is made of the result of the battle. We are told that the snake, at one time, approached close to the bark and lifted itself fully sixty feet in the air. It is fair to conclude that at the time of performing this feat, he could not have been coiled around the whale. Probably he had succeeded in choking that unhappy mammal, and was triumphantly holding him up in his mouth, in order to challenge the admiration of the spectators. Still, we are not expressly told that this was the fact, and in a matter of so much importance to science it will not do to make any unauthorized assumptions.

Whatever may have been the result of the fight—whether the whale was saved by his elastic coat of blubber, or whether the snake shook him into insensibility and swallowed him whole, and having thus whetted his appetite, swam cheerfully off in search of a substantial meal—there is, fortunately, no doubt as to the interpretation which we should put upon it. The sea-serpent has determined to show that he is a courageous, active, and powerful beast, and he will probably take the first opportunity to make a further display of his prowess by throwing a few coils around a Cunard steamer and shaking the steam out of her. If he is really in earnest in the determination to maintain the character of a fierce and invincible sea-rover, he can infuse a great deal of variety and excitement into a sea voyage. The chase of the sea-serpent will eclipse in interest the chase of the lion or the tiger, and we shall find sportsmen arming themselves with iron-clads and eighty-ton rifles, and going out to bag the monarch of the ocean. The battle between the sea-serpent and the sperm whale, off Cape St. Roque, was unquestionably far more thrilling than the best battle between a tiger and an elephant which has yet been reported, and it is alone sufficient to demonstrate that the most powerful and dangerous animal in existence is the serpent, whom we have hitherto been led to regard as shy and peaceful.

There is, of course, no reason to doubt the truth of this story; but it might perhaps be as well to say that the bark was laden with rum, and that the self-restraint of the crew, in seeing only one serpent, deserves to be rewarded by the owners of the cargo.

AMUSEMENTS.

ANNOUNCEMENTS AND NOTES.

Herr Wachtel will this evening sing in "Il Trovatore" at the Academy of Music.

Mr. Frederic Boscovitz will give a Chopin recital at Steinway Hall, this evening. There will be no admission fee.

Mr. Henry Carter announces a series of organ recitals, commencing to-morrow afternoon, and to occur every subsequent Thursday until further notice.

There will be no performance at the Lyceum Theatre, this evening, to allow a complete rehearsal of "L'Abîme" to occur. Mr. Fechter's appearance in this drama will positively take place to-morrow night.

The programme for to-day's organ concert at the Church of the Holy Trinity is of particular interest. Miss Josephine T. Losee and Mr. S. P. Warren will be at the organ, and Herr Carl Feininger will play the violin.

A concert complimentary to Mr. George F. Sargent, precentor of the Church of the Disciples, will be given on Thursday evening at the church, corner of Madison avenue and Forty-fifth street. Mr. Sargent will have the co-operation of Misses Borie and Drasdil, of Mr. W. J. Hill, and of the Symphonia Quartet.

Miss Kellogg and her excellent English opera troupe are now in the second and last week of their season at the Philadelphia Academy of Music. Miss Kellogg's *Mignon* has, as usual, carried off the larger share of laurels, but the performances of the company have all been successful and largely attended.

The St. Cecilia Vocal Society, of Brooklyn, will give a series of four private concerts during the season, in the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church, on the evenings of Tuesday, Nov. 30, 1875, Jan. 25, March 28, and May 23, 1876; to each of which members will be entitled to five tickets, and to which no tickets will be sold outside of the society.

Dr. Von Bülow will to-night give his last evening recital but one at Chickering Hall. He will play, as a solo, Schumann's "Carnaval;" with Messrs. Bergner and Damrosch, Raff's second grand trio, Opus 112; and, with Messrs. Matzka, Bergner, and Damrosch, a quartet by Rheinberger. Miss Cronyn will be the vocalist, and is to sing Rossini's "Separazione," Gordigiani's "Santissima Vergine," and Rubinstein's "Du bist wie eine Blume."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

SEWER GAS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The well-considered articles on impure air and ventilation of dwellings which THE TIMES has published lately are conducive of much good by calling attention to a serious evil in sanitary practice and its cure. Mr. Easterbrook's letter, "How to Keep Sewer Gas Out of Houses," in your Monday's issue, details a plan of ventilation which is certainly one of the best which has been devised. I erected such a shaft in my own house more than ten years since, and its action is always efficient. The hot column is a cast-iron pipe ten inches in diameter, carrying the heated products of combustion from the kitchen range, which is always in action the year round. The ventilation flues are grouped about this, and as they carry nothing but air, the dividing walls are made of bricks set edgeways, so as to afford as much of the warm surface of iron to each as possible, and each apartment, including the kitchen, has its own separate ventilation flue. This plan of ventilation shaft was first devised, so far as I know, by Mr. Sidney M. Stone, of New-Haven, architect, and was first erected in the State Reform School at Meriden, and in the City Prison and Medical College at New-Haven. A figure and description of it will be found in *Silliman's Physics*, p. 484, sec. 723.

Mr. Easterbrook's suggestion of running the foul air from city sewers by a shaft heated by a furnace is worthy of mature consideration, and has been the chief motive which has led me to trouble you with this letter. The "up cast" shaft of coal mines acts to ventilate the galleries and chambers of those mines in a manner quite analogous and very efficiently. But in the case of city sewers we have an additional problem of the highest importance to the public health, namely, how to destroy the poisonous effluvia removed? The answer to this inquiry seems to me simple. Let the fire of the furnace draw its supply of air for combustion exclusively from the sewer. By this simple device all the blood poisons lurking in sewer gas will be destroyed by combustion and converted into harmless water-vapor, carbonic acid, and free nitrogen—the usual products of perfect combustion. This arrangement will secure the removal of any outward pressure of gas from man-holes in the streets, and to a good degree also from the "traps" connecting with dwellings. A simple calculation, from well known data, will show the capacity of a shaft of any given dimensions to discharge daily a given quantity of air from the sewers. Such shafts may be placed in the centre of blocks or off the line of the streets, at points most convenient and least conspicuous, and can be made, by good proportions, ornamental rather than unsightly. This subject is well worthy of the attention of the Board of Health, whose labors and researches have led to the conclusion that many of the worst forms of zymotic diseases, which now scourge great cities, are directly referable to blood poisons lurking in sewer-gas. The problem is, therefore, not merely how to remove but also how to destroy these poisons. It will be no small blessing to cities, therefore, if it should be found, on more mature consideration, that my plan is, as I believe it to be, both practical and efficacious.

The removal in an effectual and simple manner of the same sources of mischief from within the walls of private dwellings requires separate consideration. The means alluded to in the first part of this letter are good, as are the suggestions of Mr. Easterbrook's letter and your own editorial of Monday, and if properly applied will probably be found sufficient. But my present purpose was simply to call public attention, and especially on the part of the Board of Health to the possibility, by the simple means already mentioned, of at once removing and destroying the poisonous gases of sewers.

B. SILLIMAN.

NEW-HAVEN, Tuesday, Nov. 30, 1875.

BUILDING SOCIETIES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Some time ago you published a letter on "building societies." Since that date I understand one society has been started, and efforts are being made now to get many more of them in operation in your City. While the matter is in agitation, I would be pleased to point out the superiority as well as the safety of the building society as a savings bank over that of any other institution having for its object the safe keeping of small sums of money deposited therein from time to time by those who can least afford to run any risk whatever regarding the certainty of the money being paid back to them when applications are made for it. All money placed in an ordinary savings bank is entirely at the risk of the depositor. How and for what purpose that money is used the depositor has no voice in deciding. Almost every reader, no doubt, has fresh in his mind illustrations of the foolishness of placing hard-earned money in the hands of those whose honesty he has no means of ascertaining. Very often the day the money goes out of his hands is the last time he beholds it or its equivalent.

The building society has no such risks attached to it, and when the people become fully acquainted with the workings of these latter institutions all other savings banks for the purpose mentioned, no matter how good they may be, will be obliged to give way to the building association and become things of the past. Although these societies have been in existence in Philadelphia for thirty-five years, and to-day from fifty to sixty millions of dollars invested in them, it is an astonishing fact how little is really known about them. I attribute much of this lack of knowledge to the quietness and smoothness of the business of these associations. No reports of failures are heard. Panics come and go, but in their destructive track no wrecks of building societies are found. There are no salaries at all to attract to them men who would drain them of their profits and skedaddle with the funds. Rogues steer clear of them almost entirely on account of the assets being from two to four stories high, and consequently somewhat unhandy to carry off. It is strange, also, how these societies prosper just as well in a room costing $2 per month rent, (about average price paid,) as they would in a granite building costing $300,000—but they do.

The building society might be compared to a business firm, each and every member sharing alike in gains and losses. The business of the firm (loaning money) is carried on exclusively with its own members, and every dollar received is loaned on real estate security, and this security being in the name of the association is virtually in the name of every member thereof. Therefore, instead of depositing money with individuals who have no common interest with the depositor, for all money placed in a building society the depositor holds in his hand a receipt, which is equal to a mortgage on every property on which the society has loaned its monthly receipts. Any member wishing to withdraw his or her money gives notice on one meeting night and receives it on the next, principal and interest. One month's notice is required because all previous receipts are supposed to be loaned out, and out of the receipts of the following meeting are the withdrawers paid. As the profits of a well-managed association are large, good interest can be paid to withdrawing members, and at the same time fully as much profit made out of those withdrawing as could be made if this same money was loaned in the usual way. Those not familiar with the subject are led to think that if the society makes large gains some one must be the loser; but such is not the case, as the money is not only loaned to members, but the profits also are credited to the members, and in this way the borrower receives back his share of the profit on the money loaned him, and from time to time is credited with his share of profits on loans made to all other members. The best way, however, for every man and every woman to understand the subject is to go into a calculation as to how much each can save per month, if only $1, and then select some association whose officers are men having ordinary business ability, and place that one dollar per month in such a society on trial, and see what comes of it.

M. J. BROWN,
No. 727 North Seventeenth street.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 29, 1875.

SHOULD LUNATICS BE HANGED FOR MURDER?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Startling as it may now seem, it will doubtless be necessary to discuss the above proposition seriously if the average juryman insists on acquitting murderers like Mr. John Scannell. In a short time this gentleman will apply for his discharge as a sane man, and be certain—on medical evidence of the highest character—to obtain it, with the privilege of again circulating among his fellows, and putting a "head on" any one to whom he may take a dislike, with the certainty of again escaping on the plea of insanity.

Seriously, has the general public no protection against such men? Judging by the recent verdict, a man may commit a deliberate murder with the certainty of escaping punishment, provided that for a short time before he utter an occasional incoherent sentence and act in a slightly eccentric manner. It will be a godsend for him if he can prove that at any previous time he had slipped on the ice or fallen off a chair, bumping thereby his head, no matter how little.

Hardly any one will deny that persons when committing murder, whether insane or not, indulge in violent passion and hatred. Should not the insane murderer suffer as well as the sane? Mad dogs and wild beasts are killed or securely confined. Will it not be necessary for the good of society at large, to consider mad men who commit crimes simply as animals, and treat them accordingly—either by death or imprisonment from which there can be no appeal?

This will be the question for the coming man to decide, provided Mr. Scannell and his like leave any to decide it.

V.

OBITUARY.

PROF. THOMAS HEWITT KEY.

The death of Prof. Thomas Hewitt Key, of the University of London, and formerly of the University of Virginia, is announced by a cable dispatch. He has been chiefly distinguished as a linguist. He was born in London in 1799, and graduated at Trinity as a Wrangler in 1821, having had a previous connection with St. John's College, Cambridge. He studied medicine, but in 1824 came to the United States and accepted the Professorship of Mathematics in the University of Virginia. Returning to England in 1827, he became Professor of Latin in the London University, which was established the following year. He became head master of the school in the same college a few years later, and in 1841, resigned his professorship of Latin to accept that of Comparative Grammar, which position he held at the time of his death. Mr. Key wrote many papers in the *Proceedings and Transactions of the Philological Society of London.* He was the author of a *Longer* and a *Smaller Latin Grammar*, of *Philological Essays*, and a book on Comparative Grammar, published in 1874, entitled, *Language; Its Origin and Development.*

CHARLES O'CONOR'S ILLNESS.

HIS RECOVERY NOT IMPROBABLE—THE CAUSE OF HIS SICKNESS.

Mr. O'Conor's condition is such as to warrant the belief that he may yet recover. He awoke refreshed yesterday morning and conversed freely with those around him. At about 9 o'clock he partook of a light breakfast of sweetened toast and seltzer-water. At 8 o'clock P. M. he received similar refreshments, all of which his stomach retained. His friends say that his habits have been careless. He has never omitted to work on any day in the year but Christmas, and frequently disregarded his meals; consequently his stomach is in complete disorder. Mrs. Rowe and other members of the family arrived at Fort Washington yesterday. Dr. Keyes, the family physician, left at 5 o'clock, after having assured the family that there would be no change in the condition of the patient during the night. Judge Peabody called in the morning and was cordially received by Mr. O'Conor. At midnight Mr. O'Conor was sleeping soundly, the food taken early in the evening having produced a favorable effect.

DOMINION FINANCES.

TORONTO, Nov. 30.—In the Ontario Legislature the discussion on the address closed after midnight. A large number of speeches were delivered, chiefly by new members. The public accounts have been placed in the hands of members, and the final statement will probably be made this week. The public accounts show the reliable assets of the Province at the end of 1874 to be $8,417,323, against which the liabilities are $3,411,899. The Treasurer in the last financial statement estimated the revenue for 1875 at $2,500,000. By the nine months' statement brought down yesterday it appears the gross receipts for the nine months have reached $2,610,460. But as this includes $523,286 realized from the sale of debentures, the net receipts from all ordinary sources may be reckoned for the three quarters at $2,100,000. The appropriations for the year amounted to $2,225,596, besides $100,000 annually charged on account of the railway subsidy fund. Notwithstanding the falling off in the Crown Lands Department receipts, owing to the depression in the lumber trade and the general financial stringency, there will be a surplus on the year's transactions of from three to four hundred thousand dollars, bringing up the surplus assets of the Province to nearly five and a half million dollars.

SAINT ANDREW'S DAY.

A COMMEMORATIVE DINNER.

ANNUAL REUNION OF THE ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY—SPEECHES BY THE BRITISH CONSUL GENERAL, POSTMASTER THOMAS L. JAMES, LORD HOUGHTON, AND OTHERS.

The St. Andrew's Society of this City celebrated last night, for the 119th time in the history of the organization, the anniversary of Scotland's patron saint by the customary annual reunion and banquet at Delmonico's, Fifth avenue and Fourteenth street. There were about two hundred and fifty gentlemen at dinner, and the room was appropriately decorated for the occasion with the arms and flag of the United States, the union jack and ensign of Great Britain, the ancient royal arms of Scotland and the Scottish white cross, the Irish flag, and other emblems. An orchestra discoursed a variety of Scottish national and local airs, among them the "Laird o' Cock-pen," "Highland Laddie," the "March o' the Cameron Men," "Scot's wha hae," "Royal Charlie," and "Bonnie Dundee." A piper in bonnet, kilt, and philabeg also favored the company with some of the wild music of the Highlands, and at the entrance of the "haggis," which was borne aloft over the heads of some seven or eight waiters, he preceded them playing the old air, "What d'ye think o' me noo?" The President of the Club, Robert Gordon, occupied the chair and acted as toast-master. He was supported on his right by Lord Houghton, and on his left by her British Majesty's Consul General, E. M. Archibald, Mr. Ferguson, M. P., of Carlisle, England, and the Presidents of the other British and American societies. Among the well-known gentlemen who took part in the reunion were Postmaster James, James Baird, Vice President of the society; Commissioner Disbecker, Commissioner Bailey, President of the New-England Society; H. E. Pellew, President of the St. George's Society; Dennis McMahon, President of St. Patrick's Society; A. R. McDonough, President of the St. Nicholas Society; City Chamberlain Tappen, Judge George C. Barrett, John H. Strahan, Rev. Drs. Ormiston and Taylor, Charles McNab, General Manager of the Bank of British North America, and Walter Watson, General Manager, and William J. Ingram, agent of the Merchants' Bank of Canada, the latter gentleman being also Secretary of the St. Andrew's Society. Grace was asked by Rev. Dr. Taylor, and at the close of the banquet Rev. Dr. Ormiston returned thanks.

The Chairman, President Gordon, in opening the programme of addresses, said he was pleased to be able to state that the society was in a very flourishing condition. He also made some pleasant remarks in return for the compliment paid him by his recent selection to the office of President, and said that for the benefit of those who had not heard the annual report of the Secretary, he would announce that the society had expended in charities during the year $3,694, and had aided thirty-seven of their destitute countrymen to return to the "land o' cakes." The Centennial fund of the society now amounted to $2,165. The first regular toast, "The day an' a' wha honor it," was then drunk with fitting honors. The second toast, "The Queen," was next announced and duly honored, the orchestra playing "God Save the Queen," after which the company sang that anthem. "The President" was next honored, the company greeting the toast and accompanying sentiments, as expressed by the Chairman, with three cheers. "Her Britannic Majesty's Representatives in this Country" was next announced, and was responded to by Vice President James Brand, who expressed the sense of his countrymen in America in regard to the able, dignified, and courteous manner in which Sir Edward Thornton, the British Minister at Washington, and Mr. Archibald, the British Consul General in the United States had discharged their official obligations. He also announced that the society had conferred upon Mr. Archibald honorary membership. The admirable quartet club of the society then sang an appropriate piece of music, after which the Chairman presented to Mr. Archibald a diploma of membership.

Mr. Archibald made a very pleasing response. He returned thanks for the complimentary tributes paid by the society, here as well as on former occasions, to Sir Edward Thornton and her Majesty's other representatives in this country. Especially, however, was Sir Edward entitled to commendation and esteem for the part which he performed in placing upon what he believed was a permanent basis for all time the friendly relations between Great Britain and the United States—the true and Christian method in which all nations should hereafter adjust their gravest disputes. For himself he was pleased to be assured that his own services had met with the approval of her Majesty's subjects in this City, as he had already been led to believe it met with the approbation of the Government of Great Britain. In conclusion, he paid an eloquent tribute to the society and to the charitable cause which it had adopted as its mission.

"The Land o' Cakes" was next responded to, with great eloquence, patriotic ardor, and humor, by Rev. Dr. Ormiston.

The next toast, "The Land We Live in," was responded to by Postmaster James, and in calling on him the Chairman said we were all deeply indebted to him for his untiring perseverance and energy in bringing the postal accommodations of the Metropolis to their present high state of efficiency.

Mr. James said he was unprepared to respond fitly, as he had only just been informed that he was to speak to that toast, in the absence of Judge Speir. Besides, it was embarrassing for him to attempt to speak after such an eloquent gentleman as her Majesty's Consul General, whose labors in behalf of peace and Christian enlightenment entitled him to the kindliest regards of all true friends of human advancement; or to follow such an able pulpit orator as Dr. Ormiston, who had just spoken to them so enthusiastically about his native Scotland. But he was expected to say something to them about "the land we live in," and truly it was a sufficiently ample subject; though after all he had just heard about Scotland he was inclined to think that perhaps the United States was not so very large as he had supposed. [Laughter.] But ours was a great country, extending from the Bay of Fundy to the Rio Grande, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, with great cities and mountains and rivers and lakes; and, by the way, he did not know but what we had a lake or two into which we might drop this Scotland that he had just heard so much of, and never find it again. [Great laughter.] And there are other things about this "land we live in," of which he thought we should be proud—it was a land where liberty was universal, and learning and religion were free as the air, [applause,] and where all men were free to display, and had the widest scope to display, their powers, their intellect, and their energies. It was the only country on the face of the earth whose Chief Magistrate was the descendant of a Scotchman—a fearless man, who dared at this time to say to his Secretary of the Treasury, "See that no guilty man escapes." [Prolonged applause.] Something had been said also about our postal facilities. Now, he was not prepared to say that New-York could distribute its mail with the great dispatch that London could, but we had the fastest mail trains in the world, and we had the only country in the world in which a train could be run 960 miles in twenty-six hours. [Applause.] We had no ocean steamers to carry our mails, it was true, and if we had we wouldn't subsidize them as England had done, taking the fast with the slow, but we took our pick of England's steamers and dispatched our mail every time by the first and the fastest of all the lines. [Applause.] In conclusion he returned thanks for the kind compliments paid him, and hoped that "the land we live in" would never have worse citizens than its Scotch citizens, and that Scotchmen might never find a worse land to live in.

The Chairman then announced that inasmuch as the evening was fast advancing he would depart temporarily from the regular order of toasts and offer the ninth regular toast of the evening—"The distinguished strangers who have honored us with their presence." And he was glad that they had among them to-night such a distinguished stranger as the gentleman upon whom he was about to call for a response to this toast, Right Hon. Lord Houghton, known perhaps to some of us by his name of Richard Monckton Milnes. [Applause.] And perhaps, after all, he was not now so much of a stranger, after the distinguished consideration and frequent courtesies which had been showered upon him in America, and to which his services as a British statesman, in urging the cause of America among his own countrymen, no less than his distinguished merit as a writer and a poet, so fully entitled him. He was also pleased to say that he was able to introduce him as a fellow-member of the society, the distinction of honorary membership having been conferred upon his Lordship.

Lord Houghton rose, with the diploma of membership in his hand, to respond, and was greeted with repeated cheers and a "tiger." He said that he was now deeply impressed, and he had been frequently reminded since his visit to this country of how valuable was the friendly connection between England and America to the world. And he had sustained that view wherever he had been in public and in private life. He had done so mainly on the principle that America was a part of England, and, therefore, by natural deduction a part of Scotland. [Laughter.] Therefore, he hoped they would think that it was in no spirit of appreciation or affection for the country in which he now found himself that he let his fancy carry him back a hundred years, and think that if he had then come here he would have perhaps addressed the St. Andrew's Society in the twentieth year of its existence, when this was still a British colony. He looked on us still, here, as a British colony—the best and noblest of British colonies—as representing that colonial power which England had sent out to the uttermost parts of the earth—which then and now labored to extend the English language and English law over the larger part of the human race. [Applause.] To how much of that Scotland had contributed it hardly became him in a Scottish society to tell them. [Laughter.] Perhaps some of them were aware of the fact. [Laughter.] He crossed the Atlantic some three months ago, and it was almost unnecessary for him to say that he came to a Scotland in Canada. In North-western Canada he found himself in Scotland. He found there what they had done and what they were doing; he saw them there establishing a Dominion—a noble word was that word dominion, a brave word. In England they looked upon these men as men who were ready to carry out that dominion, and they looked upon them to show that that dominion colony of Canada, as now established mainly under the influence of these men, would be, not perhaps a rival, but the equal of the United States. He said this because he wished them to feel and understand that he did not look, and he never had looked upon the United States as a possible antagonist of England, but rather as her greatest ally. [Applause.] On his way from Canada he passed to Chicago, and thence to Detroit, and the first person he found at Detroit to welcome him was a Scottish poet, Wanless, who might have met him in poetic words which he had written, and which he [the speaker] had only to-day been reading. Here Lord Houghton read the poem to which he referred, and followed it up by relating an anecdote of Thomas Carlisle, whom he characterized as "that great Scotchman, the head and front of British literature." Lord Houghton next wittily touched upon his Scottish hosts of the evening, the St. Andrew's Society, as being after all not so widely different from Englishmen or Americans, as they appeared before him to-night, speaking in a language and wearing a costume that was not their own. Therefore, he said, seeing them present in their adopted and unromantic garb, and hearing them talk in the same language as his own, he was glad to greet them as countrymen. In conclusion he assured them that he would carry away with him over the broad Atlantic tomorrow the most pleasant recollections of this, his last evening in this country. He believed that they fully agreed with him and would help him in all his aspirations, to do all they could, by their mutual energies, their united and common influence, by the best feelings of their hearts, to hold together England and America. [Applause.] Other toasts and speeches followed and the company separated shortly after midnight.

INDIANS OF THE PACIFIC SLOPE.

THE WORK OF THE ARMY IN ARIZONA TO BE LOST THROUGH THE INDIAN BUREAU—GEN. SCHOFIELD'S REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The report of Major Gen. Schofield, commanding the Military Division of the Pacific, referring to the Spring Valley disturbance in September last, says that alarms of this nature must occasionally occur, and a serious conflict be at least possible so long as tribes are permitted to roam at will in a country occupied by whites. But many of them are rapidly becoming domesticated among the people, and support themselves mainly by labor. They are in this way acquiring the habits of civilization as rapidly, perhaps, as they could do in any other, and it may not be wise for the Government to incur at present the expense of placing and supporting them upon a reservation. But such solution of the question may be demanded at no distant time. In regard to the Arizona Indians, he says, a few years ago a large proportion of the Arizona Indians were in a state of hostility. Life and property were everywhere insecure. The only possible remedy was vigorous action under exclusive military authority. Accordingly, the President placed the whole matter in the hands of the division commander, with full authority to subdue the hostile savages place them on the reservations selected for them, and employ Army officers as agents to care for them there. A well-matured plan, the result of long study and experience, was adopted, and instructions issued accordingly to the department commanders. The splendid manner in which this plan was executed by Gen. Crook and his gallant troops, and the highly-satisfactory results accomplished are well known to the Government and to the country. In the progress of the war in Arizona, bands of Indians, as they were subdued and became friendly, were employed as allies against those remaining hostile, until finally all were subdued and placed upon their several reservations. These reservations were selected with care and good judgment, having reference to the diverse character and habits of the different tribes, their local attachments and tribal animosities, the aim being to place them where they could be made contented and prosperous and out of reach of their enemies. Referring to the removal of these Indians, after having been located by the military authorities, he says: But now this that had been done so wisely and well by the only men who were capable of doing it at all must be undone by the Indian Department as soon as they get control. The motive of these changes is said to be economy. They may save some expense to the Interior Department, but will add greatly to that of the War Department. One of the most fruitful sources of expense is the construction of new posts to accommodate the ever-changing locations of Indians. But it were better to throw the money away than to expend it in trying to civilize savages by such forced and violent changes in their habits, modes of life, and climatic and other surroundings. Both experience and reason teach that extermination is the only possible result of such measures. The Indians may possibly be civilized and Christianized in some measure, but they will all die in the process, as so many tribes of the human race have before them.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire broke out in Washington Hall, Wheeling, West Va., yesterday, totally destroying the building. The third floor was occupied by the Masonic fraternity. Two firemen had limbs broken, and J. Oliver, of Philadelphia, was seriously injured, by the third floor falling with them. Oliver is not expected to recover. The loss is estimated at $50,000; insurance not definitely known, but supposed to be $17,000. The hall was occupied by the Legislature.

A destructive fire occurred at Melrose, Mass., between 3 and 4 o'clock yesterday morning. The flames started in Concert Hall block, and rapidly spread to Boardman's block and another wooden block of stores on Essex street, consuming all of them, and the contents of five stores, two club rooms, a billiard hall, concert hall, &c. The loss will not exceed $30,000, and the insurance is about one-half that amount.

The large new barn of William Wilson, near Coatesville, Penn., was entirely destroyed by fire Monday night, together with the contents, including two horses and eleven head of cattle. The loss is $15,000; insurance, $7,000. The fire was evidently of incendiary origin.

A fire broke out at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the picker building of the Tremont and Suffolk Corporation at Lowell, Mass. The loss on building and cotton stored in it will amount to $50,000; fully insured. The fire caught from friction of the machinery.

The entire engine-house at the Grand Trunk Railway Station at Belleville, Canada, was burned Monday night. Ten engines were totally destroyed. The other railway buildings were saved with difficulty. Loss, $150,000; insured in English companies.

A new barn and livery stable at North Adams, Mass., owned by Mrs. Anna Brayton, was destroyed Monday night by an incendiary fire. The loss is $2,000; insurance, $1,500. Two tramps have been arrested on suspicion of causing the fire.

A block of three tenements on Walnut street, Boston, owned by John Carney, was damaged by fire yesterday morning to the extent of $3,000; insurance, $2,700. A number of poor families lost a portion of their furniture.

The cottage house of William L. Gladding, at Oak Lawn, R. I., was burned Monday night, while the family was absent. The house and furniture were insured for $2,200 in the Citizens' Insurance Company of Boston.

A fire at Oberlin, Ohio, Monday night, destroyed two grocery stores, one book store, together with contents. Loss estimated at $45,000; insurance, $1,000.

A fire at No. 69 East Newton street, Boston, Monday night, damaged a dwelling to the extent of $3,000; fully insured.

LOCAL FIRES.

A fire occurred about 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the oil works of George Summers, at the foot of Twenty-fourth street, Brooklyn. Four stills, containing 400 barrels of oil, were destroyed. The loss on stock and machinery amounted to $7,000, which is fully covered by insurance. The fire was caused by the bursting of a pipe and overflowing of the oil into the fire under the still.

A fire occurred yesterday morning in the two-story frame building No. 240 West Thirty-fifth street, this City, owned by Daniel Faber, and occupied by Andrew Bauer as a tailor shop and dwelling. Loss on building and stock, $150.

A JOKE ON HENRY CLAY.

The Carlisle (Ky.) *Mercury* has this story: "A relative of Gov. Metcalfe has furnished us with the following incident, which will illustrate the habit 'Old Stone-hammer' had of playing practical jokes. Some time before the introduction of railroads Gov. Metcalfe represented in Congress a district of which Nicholas County was a part. Mr. Clay was Secretary of State under President Quincy Adams. It was the custom to make the trip to the national capital in private conveyance. It was in the days of Mr. Clay's greatest popularity that the two distinguished politicians agreed to travel to Washington in Gov. Metcalfe's carriage; and, all the arrangements perfected, they started together from the latter's 'Forest Retreat' home, in this county. While passing through the State of Pennsylvania, Mr. Clay told Gov. Metcalfe that he had received intimations that in a certain town they were approaching he would be honored with an ovation by the citizens, (they, like thousands of his fellow-countrymen, loved him, but had never seen him.) Just before coming to town Gov. Metcalfe, who had all along been driving, suggested to Mr. Clay that he take the lines and drive, as he himself was tired. Mr. Clay readily consented, whereupon the Governor took the back seat in the carriage. The honored statesman drove the team successfully into the town and they were met by a large concourse of people. Gov. Metcalfe alighted from the carriage, and being asked whether he was Mr. Clay, answered yes, that he was glad to meet them, &c.; and at this the crowd fairly hoisted him upon their shoulders and triumphantly started with him to the place of reception. Looking back at Mr. Clay, who still sat in the carriage, somewhat nonplussed, the Governor cried, 'Driver, take those horses to the stable and feed them.'"

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Sir George Bowen, Governor of Australia, and party, Westward bound, passed through Omaha, Neb., yesterday.

A woman in Washington gave birth to four children Monday morning. The quartet and their mother are doing well.

A butcher named Granville Morse was robbed of $1,900 in cash while asleep in his room at Worcester, Mass., Monday night.

Batteries B. F. and L. Fifth Artillery, with the regimental band, left Newport, R. I., last evening for New-York en route for Charleston.

A son of Daniel O. Foster, of Raymond, Me., attempted to cross Rattlesnake Pond on the ice yesterday when it broke and he was drowned.

Mrs. Corcoran, aged about seventy, was probably fatally burned yesterday morning in Newport, R. I., by her clothes taking fire accidentally.

Gov. Allen, of Ohio, has appointed J. Minor Milliken, of Butler County, State Treasurer to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Isaac Welch.

Matthew Hayden, sixty years of age, was run over and killed on the New-York Central Railroad, in Auburn, yesterday afternoon, while walking on the track.

There is a great improvement in the Quebec lumber market, the reason assigned being that the Norwegian Government has issued orders to curtail the supply in that country.

Alexander Bailey, in attempting to get off a train at Woodford's Corner, near Portland, Me., last night, fell under the wheels and was terribly crushed. He lived out a short time.

The Canadian Commissioner of Fisheries reports that thirty-five large sharks were caught near the mouth of Saguenay River last week. They chased schools of porpoises into the nets, and became prisoners with sixteen porpoises.

The Pope has conferred the distinguished Order of St. Gregory the Great on Mayor W. H. Hingston, M. D., of Ottawa, Canada, and Mr. Justice Berthelot. Similar honor has also been extended to the Lieutenant Governor of Quebec.

David Fitzgibbon, employed at Weed's tannery, at Binghamton, N. Y., attempted to drink from a water-spout leading to a wheel used in washing hides, Monday night, when the wheel started by accident, crushing his head and killing him instantly.

James T. Wood was arrested in Slaterville, R. I., yesterday, on suspicion of setting the three recent incendiary fires in that village. The evidence is circumstantial, but very strong. He waived an examination, and was committed in default of $1,000 bail. Wood was a teamster for the Slaterville Company whose barns were burned.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Col. W. B. Beck, United States Army, is at the Everett House.

Gen. J. B. Stonehouse, of Albany, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Peter H. Watson, of Ashtabula, Ohio, is at the Grand Hotel.

Bishop W. H. Hare, of Niobrara, is at the New-York Hotel.

Gen. William McCandless, of Philadelphia, is at the Sturtevant House.

Congressman E. G. Lapham, of Canandaigua, N. Y., is at the Hoffman House.

Congressman John M. Davy, of Rochester, and Willard Johnson, of Fulton, N. Y., are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. William M. Gwin, of California, and J. M. Walker, President of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, are at the Windsor Hotel.

Senator W. B. Allison, of Iowa; J. D. Cameron, of Harrisburg, and A. J. Cassatt, Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, are at the Brevoort House.

Ex-Senator Alexander Ramsey, of Minnesota; J. N. McCullough, of Pittsburg, and F. Broughton, General Manager of the Great Western Railway of Canada, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Congressman Lorenzo Crounse, of Nebraska; ex-Gov. Andrew G. Curtin, of Pennsylvania; Prof. Peter S. Michie, of West Point; H. S. McComb, of Delaware; J. N. Camden, of West Virginia, and John King, Jr., Vice President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

A MAN BOILED TO DEATH.

At an early hour yesterday morning the fireman in Roemmelt & Leicht's brewery, on Jersey City Heights, built a fire under one of the large tanks which is used for boiling water. A short time afterward he returned to the tank—having been attending to some other duty in the meantime—and was surprised at hearing a splash of water as if some heavy body had fallen into it. Then he heard a groan as of a human being in agony. He immediately turned the faucet to draw off the water and hastily raked out the fire. Some of the men of the brewery then mounted the ladder by which access to the tank is gained, and looking over the edge saw a man lying at the bottom. Ropes were promptly procured and the man was hoisted out, but it was found that life was extinct. His features were so much disfigured that it was next to impossible to recognize him, but from his clothing he is supposed to be a man named Muell, a painter, who resided in Washington village, and who was in the habit of visiting the brewery occasionally. How he got into the tank is a mystery, unless, as some of the workmen suppose, he climbed up to the top to look in for the purpose of gratifying his curiosity. That he made desperate attempts to get out is evident from the fact of the fireman hearing the splash in the water. The tank is nearly ten feet high, and perfectly smooth on the inside. County Physician Stout examined the body and expressed the opinion that the man was steamed to death.

TRIED FOR ARSON.

The trial of Charles Kohlman on a charge of arson, which has been in progress in the Hudson County Courts of New-Jersey for several days, was concluded yesterday afternoon, the jury, after an absence of nearly three hours, returning a verdict of not guilty. Kohlman was the proprietor of a buckle factory on Jersey City Heights, which took fire in June last. The flames were extinguished when the place had been only partially destroyed. An examination of the premises revealed unmistakable traces of incendiarism, and as the building was heavily insured, suspicion pointed to the proprietor. He, however, gave information to the authorities on the strength of which Franz Manz, a workman in the place, was arrested on suspicion of being the incendiary. Manz secured his release on bail and then stated that Kohlman had endeavored to persuade him to set the place on fire, and offered to give him $500 for the job. He refused, and some time after that the fire occurred. The evidence on the part of the State was very strong against Kohlman, but he put in a defense that the fire was a conspiracy on the part of Manz and two other men to secure possession of the premises. The jury believed his statement and acquitted him.

BRUTAL ASSAULT ON A NEGRO.

Nelson Course, a colored farmer, residing at Glen Cove, Long Island, was found lying badly wounded in the woods, near his home, on Sunday morning. One of his ears had been completely cut off, and the other was hanging by the skin. He was also badly cut in the neck, face, and abdomen. He was taken home, where his wounds were dressed, and he is expected to recover. He refuses to disclose the names of his assailants, upon whom he has announced his intention to revenge himself so soon as he gets well. He was intoxicated on Saturday night, and had a quarrel, with several colored men while at a party. It is believed that after he left the party he was followed and attacked by some of them.

CANADIAN POSTAL STATISTICS.

The report by the Postmaster General for Canada of the Post Office transactions for the year 1874 has just been issued. The number of Post Offices on the 1st January, 1875, was 4,706, of which 2,943 were in Ontario and Quebec, 633 in New-Brunswick, 868 in Nova Scotia, 36 in Manitoba, 47 in British Columbia, and 179 in Prince Edward Island. The number of miles of postal route for the year was 38,087, and number of miles traveled over 13,929,180. The number of letters and postal cards carried was 39,358,500; newspapers, 29,000,000; registered letters, 1,562,900; free letters, 1,432,200; and parcels, 102,800. The revenue was $1,476,207, and the expenditure $1,695,480. The number of money-order offices was 705, and the orders issued covered an amount of $6,815,329. Post Office saving banks are established in Ontario and Quebec. The number of such on the 30th of June, 1874, was 266; the number of depositors, 24,968, and the amount at the credit of depositors, $3,204,965. Since 1870 the number of Post Offices had increased twenty-five and one-half per cent. During the same period the letters and postal cards transmitted have increased sixty per cent. The revenue has increased during these five years forty-six per cent. The correspondence with the United States shows a marked increase, the amount of postage collected on it during the year having been $478,516.

THE NATIONAL CURRENCY.

OBJECTIONS TO THE BANK SYSTEM.

THE COMPLAINT OF MONOPOLY EXAMINED BY CONTROLLER KNOX IN HIS ANNUAL REPORT—THE ALLEGED LARGE PROFITS OF THE BANKS—THE PRESENT SYSTEM AGAINST MONOPOLY.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The following are extracts from the forthcoming report of the Controller of the Currency:

One of the principal objections urged against the national banking system is that it is a monopoly; moreover that it is a monopoly authorized and continued at the expense of the Government. The reverse of this is true, for the national system, so far from being a monopoly, has, in fact, uprooted the real banking monopoly which has existed in this country from the foundation of the Government down to a late day. Should the national system, unfortunately be overthrown, that monopoly would be again and at once revived by the repeal of the provision imposing a tax of ten per cent. upon the issues of State banks, which provision is acknowledged to be one of the compensations of the war. A very erroneous idea prevails as to the amount of the profit derived by the national banks from their circulation, but to show that the profit from this source is not nearly so great as is supposed by many persons, it is only necessary to take into consideration the amount of capital the banks necessarily invest in the United States bonds required to secure their circulation, with the legal restrictions that govern their business, and then to compare the combined income received by them on their bonds and circulation with that which would be received on the same capital loaned on bond and mortgage security, but free from the restrictions governing national banks. On Nov. 1, 1875, there was on deposit with the Treasurer as security for the circulation of the national banks, $367,549,412 in the various classes of bonds of the United States. If from this sum be deducted the amount held as security for the notes of the national gold banks, and also the amount deposited in excess of that required by law to secure the circulation issued upon them, there will remain $361,498,112 of bonds, worth in currency on the day named, $425,840,533. It is urged as a further objection to the national banking system that the dividends paid to stockholders are greater than the earnings of other corporations. It is true that some national banks, which have accumulated a large surplus, or are organized in localities where the proportion of deposits to capital is large or the rate of interest high, as in the Western and Southern States, do declare large dividends; but it is well known that as a rule the rates of interest charged on commercial paper by the national banks in their respective localities are less than those charged by State banks, private bankers, and individuals, but the dividends and earnings of the national banks do not as a rule exceed by more than two per cent. the current rates of interest authorized by law in the respective States, and this additional amount of profit is surely not too great a compensation for the risks and expenses incident to the business of banking, and to which capital loaned directly on mortgage security is not subject.

THE SUGGESTION TO SUBSTITUTE GREENBACKS FOR BANK NOTES.

It has been proposed to withdraw the national bank notes from circulation, and to authorize an additional issue of $400,000,000 of "greenbacks," the latter to be interchangeable, in sums of $50, for Treasury notes bearing interest at the rate of 3.65 per cent. per annum, or one cent per day on each $100, and to repeal all acts tending to a resumption of payment in specie. The "greenbacks" received by the Treasury, in exchange for the 3.65 notes, are to be used for the purchase of six per cent. 5-20 bonds for the purpose of saving interest to the Government. The act of Feb. 24, 1815, as has been seen, authorized the issue of Treasury notes of the denomination of $100, bearing interest at the rate of one cent and one-half a cent per day, "to be computed at the rate of one cent and one-half a cent per day," and it also authorized the issue of small Treasury notes, which were exchangeable in sums of $100 for certificates of funded stock, bearing interest at seven per cent., but Secretary Dallas, as before stated, says: "It was soon ascertained that the small Treasury notes, fundable at an interest of seven per cent., though of a convenient denomination for common use would be converted into stock almost as soon as issued." The experience of 1815 will be repeated with the issue of additional greenbacks interchangeable for 3.65 notes. These interest-bearing notes are not at present of a standard sufficiently high for funding purposes, the law now being in force authorizing the issue of four and a half and also four per cent. bonds, and are therefore in this respect unlike the notes which were issued in 1815, but the principle of inter-changeability will cause the non-interest-bearing notes to be exchanged for them "almost as soon as issued." The non-interest bearing certificates of deposit, now held by the banks, and amounting to $50,880,000, will at once be converted into "greenbacks," and these, together with the $150,000,000 of cash reserve, also held by the different banks and bankers of the country, will be speedily exchanged for 3.65 notes. These latter notes will be used by every Clearing-house in the country for the payment of balances, and a large proportion of the circulation will then consist of the new inconvertible interest-bearing notes, so that the whole authorized issue of these bonds will soon be in demand. If the amount of the interest-bearing notes be limited to $400,000,000, and a reserve of twenty-five per cent. in legal-tender notes be held in the Treasury, the amount of the latter which may be invested in United States six per cent. bonds will be $300,000,000. This sum will purchase $250,000,000 of six per cent. bonds, assuming that the average premium is not greater than at present—twenty per cent. The amount of interest saved upon the $250,000,000 of 5-20 bonds retired will be $15,000,000, while the interest paid by the Government on the $400,000,000 of 3.65 notes outstanding will be $14,600,000, the net saving to the Government being $400,000. But through this process the present tax on bank circulation, amounting to $3,250,000 will be lost; so that, instead of saving $400,000, the Government will, by this experiment, be actually the loser of $2,850,000. If, however, the issue of 3.65 notes shall be increased to an amount equal to that of the legal tender and national bank notes combined, the loss in interest to the Government would be somewhat less than before stated, but equal to at least $2,500,000. It therefore seems evident that the substitution of the proposed expedient in place of a system which has been in successful operation for the last thirteen years will result in a loss to the Government instead of a gain. The national banks, as has been seen, are disposed to retire their circulation, and it is probable that during the next year a very large proportion of it will be voluntarily surrendered; but if the proposition now under consideration should be adopted many of the banks would go into liquidation, and their loans, to a very great extent, be called in for the purpose of distributing their present capital and surplus among their stockholders, who would, without doubt, generally organize under State systems and as private bankers. By this course a large proportion of the State taxes, now amounting to an average of about two per cent. upon capital, would be saved to the banks as a result of a conversion of their capital or deposits into interest-bearing notes, which, like other issues of the Government, would be subject to taxation neither by national or State authority.

COMPARATIVE SECURITY OF THE NEW AND THE OLD SYSTEMS.

Since the organization of the national banking system in 1863 and down to Oct. 1, 1875, thirty-eight national banks have failed, with a total capital of $9,011,100, and with a circulation amounting to $5,874,893. The experience of this country previous to the organization of the national banking system has shown that in twenty years an amount equal to its whole banking circulation was lost in the hands of the people, the loss by bills of broken banks alone being computed to have been at the rate of five per cent. per annum. There has been no loss whatever upon the circulation of the national banks, and no loss to the bill-holders can arise so long as the present laws shall remain in force. The total amount of claims proved against all the national banks is $14,672,106. Dividends amounting to $8,292,877 have been paid upon these claims, and it is estimated that the total loss to their creditors since the organization in 1863 will not exceed $3,985,000. This total loss is less than that realized in more than one instance from the failure of a single banking-house. During the period first mentioned there has already been paid upon the first total amount of proved claims an average of fifty-six and a half per cent., and it is estimated that the proportion paid and to be paid upon such claims will be about seventy-three per cent. Six banks in New-York City and one in Brooklyn have failed with an aggregate capital of $3,000,000, and three of those in New-York with a capital of $1,200,000 have paid their depositors in full, the amount so paid being $1,332,031. The bank in Brooklyn which failed with $1,191,380 due to depositors has paid that class of its creditors ninety-six per cent. in dividends, amounting to $1,143,725. The whole amount of claims of the depositors of the seven banks mentioned is $4,482,568, upon which $3,878,755 have been paid, being an average dividend of 86½ per cent. The total amount of losses of depositors of national banks in New-York and Brooklyn is estimated at $246,130, or 5 2-5 per cent. upon the amount of claims proved. There have been no losses by failures of national banks in any of the other principal cities, except in Chicago, New-Orleans, and Washington. One bank only has failed in the New-England States, and the total loss of the creditors of that institution is but $1,372. The loss to all of the creditors of national banks in the Middle States is estimated at $701,401, and in the Western States at $841,729. The largest proportion of losses has been in the Southern States, where business has continued unsettled throughout the entire period since the organization of the system; the losses in those States being estimated at $2,439,994 upon $6,638,074 of liabilities. But there are those who, seeing evils which are largely imaginary, desire the entire overthrow of the national banking system for the purpose of substituting therefor another system which has been often tried without success, and which will inevitably lead to a loss of credit and partial or complete repudiation, not unlike that which has recently overtaken the Turkish Government. The national banking system should not be repealed, but should be so molded as to become and continue both profitable to the people and advantageous to the Government. The interests of the national banks will be promoted by the reduction, to a low rate of the interest upon the public debt, for such a reduction will carry with it a reduction of the present onerous taxation upon bank circulation, capital, and deposits. It is very generally acknowledged that the national banking system is superior to the systems which preceded it in this country, and equal, if not superior, to any other system of banking yet devised, and the principal reason adduced for desiring its overthrow is that money can be saved to the Government by authorizing it to furnish the circulation of the country. Such a course will not result in true economy, for it will immediately, and in due time, injure our credit abroad and have the effect of preventing the sale in foreign markets of United States bonds bearing a lower rate of interest.

THE PROBLEMS OF THE NEXT FEW YEARS.

The Controller has endeavored to answer as sincerely as possible the objections urged against the national banking system, and to present some reasons why the system should be continued. The monetary problems to be solved during the next few years are consolidation of the national debt into bonds bearing a low rate of interest, and the resumption of specie payment. The conversion of the present national debt into a bond bearing 4.5 per cent. interest would save the Government nearly $19,000,000 annually, while the reduction of interest resulting from the funding of the debt into a four per cent. bond would amount to $27,500,000 annually, and there appears no good reason why, during the next ten years, the public debt should not be consolidated into a bond bearing interest at no greater rate than four per cent. In order to accomplish this most desirable end, it will be necessary to enlist in its support all of the leading monetary institutions of the country. This assistance, as we have seen, was needed during the war of 1812, and has been needed from the time of the organization of the Bank of North America until the present. A system of economy in expenditure, together with an increased amount of revenue, will soon give to the country a credit not excelled by that of other countries which readily obtain loans at less than four per cent.

ILLNESS OF HON. IRA HARRIS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 30.—Hon. Ira Harris lies very low at his residence in this city, and may expire during the day.

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE CHARTER OAK COMPANY—PARTIAL CHANGE OF OFFICERS—$500,000 ADDITIONAL CAPITAL PAID IN.

In these days of life insurance doubt, owing to shrinkage of market values of various securities, the policy-holders of the above company may well congratulate themselves that experienced life insurance capitalists, of unquestioned responsibility, have been secured to guarantee its integrity and solidity. As will be seen by the annexed statement, that eminent jurist, Judge E. B. Wiggin, formerly of Boston, now of Hartford, and Henry J. Furber, Esq., Vice President of the Universal Life of New-York, have been secured, with $500,000 additional paid-in capital, to strengthen the Board of Officers and place beyond question the solvency of the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company. Judge Wiggin takes the Presidential chair, Mr. Furber the responsible position of Financial Manager, Mr. S. White, long connected with the company, Vice President and Treasurer, Mr. A. H. Dillon, Jr., a veteran and successful life insurance worker, second Vice President, Mr. Halsey Stevens remains as Secretary, and Mr. Wm. L. Squire, Assistant Secretary.

This change is in the interest of the policy-holders as well as the company, of which, therefore, no one can justly complain.

Although the company was officially reported perfectly solvent, even under the rigid requirements of the four and a half per cent. interest credit laws, with a surplus of $1,217,058, yet a temporary shrinkage of the values of some of its investments, owing to business depression, exposed its officers to what they deemed unjust criticism, and, therefore, they resolved to secure the requisite additional capital to place the assets of their company beyond question, which, by the change hereinafter made, has been accomplished.

The Charter Oak Life was organized in 1850, and at the date of the last official statement had over $13,000,000 accumulated assets, with over $62,000,000 of insurance in force, an annual income of nearly $4,000,000, and over 27,000 policy-holders. It is the determination of the new President and Mr. Furber, the Financial Manager, to push the company to the front rank of any life insurance institution of this country, and of one thing its policy-holders may rest assured, if intelligence, industry, personal interest, unimpeachable integrity, and capital will guarantee the success of any company, from this day forth that of the Charter Oak is secured. The following is a statement just received announcing the particulars of the change, viz.:

OFFICE OF THE CHARTER OAK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, HARTFORD, Conn.,
Nov. 27, 1875.

To the Agents and Policy-holders of the Company:

In the last annual report of Hon. John W. Stedman, Insurance Commissioner of the State of Connecticut, a portion of the assets of this company was criticised because their then market value was considered short of the amount invested in them. The officers and Directors then believed, as they now believe, that the depreciation was a matter only *temporarily* affecting the company's stability, and in this view the Commissioner evidently concurred, for in the following words, given in his official capacity, he distinctly stated that the company was entirely solvent, notwithstanding the apparent reduced market value in some of its assets.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,
OFFICE OF INSURANCE COMMISSIONER,
HARTFORD, June 11, 1875.

James C. Walkley, Esq., President of the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company:

MY DEAR SIR: In my strictures upon some of the transactions of your company, presented in my report to the General Assembly of the State I distinctly guarded against the inference being drawn from them that your company was rendered in the slightest degree unable to meet all its obligations and contracts promptly.

The opinion I gave, that the ability of the company to meet all its obligations as they come due is abundant and unquestionable, is based upon a careful examination of all its assets during the past month, made not only without objection by you, but in accordance with your invitation.

But, at the same time, Mr. Stedman expressed to the Directors the opinion that the good of the company demanded that some arrangement be made by which an amount should be contributed to its assets equal to such apparent depreciation of market values of some of its securities, until such assets should approximate and become equal to the par value of the same. Such a course would in the first place relieve the Commissioner from all official embarrassment by preventing the necessity on his part of setting a value on certain investments higher than the severest critics might be disposed to put upon them. It would also utterly disarm all persons who, from whatever motives, might be disposed to take advantage of the temporary depression of values to question the financial solidity of the company.

Acting in full accord with the Commissioner's suggestions, the managers of the company, in order to make all of its assets good, and to remove all questions relating thereto, have arranged to supply the apparent deficiency caused by the market value depreciation of some of its securities.

To succeed in this they must needs deal with men of means, possessed of full knowledge of the business of life insurance, and able to look into and make valuation of the probable future worth of the assets referred to. Such men were found, and carefully guarded negotiations in the interests of the policy-holders were entered into, and resulted most satisfactorily, so that we are now able to announce that the assets of the company have been made perfectly secure to the full amount of the reserve required by the most rigid laws of the State.

As a matter of course, it was conceded that those contributing to the assets of the company should be represented in its management, and certain changes were, therefore, mutually agreed upon These changes involved the resignation of Mr. Walkley, the President, who retired that he may give full attention to the interests of the company in an investment in which it is largely interested. Mr. Walkley's resignation takes effect at the next annual meeting, and up to that time the company will have the benefit of his intimate knowledge of its business. It is also understood that Mr. Walkley will, after the time just named, remain as a Director, and be closely identified with the interests and success of the company.

Hon. E. R. Wiggin, lately of Boston, will be at once associated with the company as acting President. This gentleman has been long and favorably known in connection with large financial interests in New-England, and brings to the company's service a ripe business experience, combined with a knowledge of the theory and practice of law, all of great service to the company. In order to make him a Director Mr. H. C. White, for a long time holding that position, has resigned, and Mr. Wiggin has been appointed in his place.

Henry J. Furber, Esq., of New-York, has been appointed Financial Manager of the company from this date. Mr. Furber was applied to in the progress of these negotiations as a gentleman possessed of large means and ample life insurance experience, and, having assented to the solicitations of the company, was chiefly instrumental in supplying the required assets before referred to.

Mr. S. White, who has been with the company for nearly twenty-three years, remains as Vice President and Treasurer, and will give his entire time and services to the promotion of its interests.

Mr. A. H. Dillon, Jr., long connected with life insurance interests, and widely and favorably known as a successful organizer of agencies and laborer "in the field," has been appointed Second Vice President, and will at once enter upon the active duties of his position.

Those who have known Mr. Halsey Stevens, Secretary of the company for the past five years, will be glad to learn that his services are to be retained, and that his intimate knowledge of its business, as well as his experience in life insurance matters, will be still devoted to promoting the interests of the "Old Oak."

Mr. William L. Squire, whose services as Assistant Secretary have for several years given entire satisfaction to the company, as well as to its agents, and those with whom he has come in contact in transacting its business, will continue his connection, and unite with his associates in earnest efforts to extend its usefulness.

The Board of Directors remain, as heretofore, with the single exception already named. It will thus be seen that the practical management of the company is to be in the same direction as heretofore, with the valuable and highly important safeguard added, that those who have contributed to the company's assets will take exceedingly good care to see that the company's investments, past and future, will be so nursed and protected that loss in any direction through temporary depreciation of market values or otherwise will not be likely to occur.

The management asks that all now interested in the company will give their approval to the course adopted, because it was, and is, based upon the determination that the company should be preserved intact, be made strong for its past contracts, and sure of a grand future. As assistants of those who for many years have had charge of its business, those who newly come into the company hope to aid in achieving results which will prove that it will be able to retain its high and well-earned reputation for honorable management and faithful performance of contracts, and it is hoped a future success will be gained rarely equaled.

This year has been one of great prosperity in the company's business, the new insurance written from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1, 1875, being very considerably in excess of the amount written during the corresponding period of 1874, the agents having earnestly and zealously supplemented the efforts of the officers in their determination to secure a good year's business, despite the so-called "hard times," and it has been accomplished.

It must be to all evidence of value to know that Hon. John W. Stedman, the Insurance Commissioner, who is fully conversant with these changes, and has given to them the most careful investigation, fully approves of the course pursued and of the results arrived at.

It is with feelings of the utmost satisfaction, therefore, that the announcements herein contained are made, and every agent and policy-holder is earnestly asked to manifest appreciation of the work accomplished by efforts to maintain the good name of the company and increase its business. Thus results of the most gratifying character to all may be achieved.—*New-York Express.*

EXPOSURE to drafts when heated, and sudden changes in the temperature of the atmosphere, are prolific sources of severe colds, from which many cases of inflammation of the lungs, pleurisy, asthma, and other pulmonary affections are developed. Should you be unfortunate enough to contract a cold, resort at once to DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a remedy that will not only promptly cure coughs and colds, but will relieve and strengthen the pulmonary and bronchial organs, and remove all dangerous symptoms.—*Advertisement.*

PARISIAN DIAMONDS, the result of a valuable discovery made by a French chemist, by which crystals are coated with a pure diamond surface, which cannot be scratched, marred, blurred or tarnished by wear, while they are as bright and beautiful as the genuine, and defy detection by daylight or gaslight. Settings are solid gold, the same style as the genuine diamonds. RICHARD HUMPHREYS, jeweler, No. 779 Broadway, New-York, opposite Stewart's, Sole agent for the United States. Goods sent C. O. D., with privilege to examine. Send for descriptive price list.—*Advertisement.*

DR. HASBROUCK—NITROUS OXIDE GAS.—Teeth extracted without pain. Office corner of Broadway and Twenty-sixth street.—*Advertisement.*

WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published this morning with a four-page SUPPLEMENT, containing:

ROBERT BROWNING'S NEW POEM, "THE INN ALBUM," IN FULL.

SKETCH OF THE LATE WILLIAM B. ASTOR.

GEN. SHERIDAN'S REPORT ON THE BLACK HILLS.

COLORADO AND ITS AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES.

NOTES FROM OVER SEA. By GRACE GREENWOOD.

A CHARACTERISTIC LETTER FROM ANDREW JACKSON.

HOUSEKEEPER'S COLUMN: CHURCH NEWS.

MRS. MOULTON AND THE BEECHER SCANDAL CASE.

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MARRIED.

BIEN—FIELD.—On the 29th inst., by Rev. Dr. William J. Tucker, FRANKLIN BIEN to MYRA E. FIELD, all of this City.

YOUNG—HARRIS.—On Wednesday, Nov. 24, 1875, by Rev. J. B. Merwin, D. D., GEORGE MAMBEY YOUNG, of New-York, to MARIA AGNES HARRIS, of Quebec.

DIED.

BRIGGS.—At Fordham, N. Y., Nov. 28, 1875, Mrs. ELIZABETH BRIGGS, daughter of Alfred Anderson, of Yonkers, N. Y., in her 45th year.

The funeral will take place from the Reformed Church at Fordham Wednesday, Dec. 1, 1875, at 2 o'clock.

CURTIS.—MARIA LOUISA, wife of James F. Curtis.

Funeral services to-day at 12 o'clock noon, punctually, from residence corner Broadway and 59th st.

CUTHBERT.—In Brooklyn, Nov. 30, WILLIAM CUTHBERT.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

FREEMAN.—On Sunday, Nov. 28, JEAN S. FREEMAN, wife of Samuel E. Freeman, and daughter of Robert Herring, in her 21st year.

Relatives and friends, also members of Berean Baptist Church, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, No. 1,153 Fulton av., Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 2, at 2 o'clock P. M.

FOX.—JOHN FOX, in the 32d year of his age, of consumption, on the 28th inst., at No. 509 West 34th st.

Friends and relatives, and members of Copestone Lodge No. 641, also Corinthian Lodge No. 488, F. and A. M., are invited to attend the funeral at the Masonic Temple, 23d st. and 6th av., on Wednesday, Dec. 1, at 1:30 o'clock. The remains will be interred in Green-Wood Cemetery.

GATES.—At Yonkers, on Sunday evening, 28th inst., after a brief illness, MARTHA, wife of Dr. A. W. Gates in the 81st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, Dec. 2, at 3 o'clock, from the Reformed Dutch Church at Yonkers. Train at 2 o'clock from Grand Central Depot.

HALLENBECK.—On Monday, Nov. 29, at Canaan, N. Y., FRANKLIN, son of John J. Hallenbeck, aged 26 years.

Friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 176 Carlton av., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 1, at 1 o'clock P. M.

MARSHALL.—At Orange, N. J., suddenly, on Nov. 29, JOHN MARSHALL, in the 52d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at his late residence on Halstead st., near Brick Church Station, on Thursday, Dec. 2, at 2:30 P. M. Train leaves Christopher and Barclay sts., New-York, at 1:10 P. M.

MERSEREAU.—On the 29th inst., GRACE LILIAN, daughter of Israel P. and Armenia J. Mersereau, aged 4 years, 5 months and 27 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 321 West 32d st., on Wednesday morning, at 10:30 o'clock.

PETTIGREW.—On Monday, Nov. 29, DAVID WARREN, son of David and Helen Pettigrew, aged 6 months, 24 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 66 East 86th st., on Wednesday, Dec. 1, at 2:30 o'clock.

POST.—On the 29th inst., at her residence, No. 18 Waverley place, WINIFRED, daughter of the late Joel Post, in the 79th year of her age.

Funeral on Thursday, Dec. 2, at 10 A. M.

RUTTER.—On Tuesday morning, 30th inst., of pneumonia, MISHA R. RUTTER, aged 80 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, Dec. 2, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her nephew, William Rutter, Avenue A and 84th st.

TAYLOR.—On Sunday, Nov. 28, at her residence, No. 343 East 16th st., ELIZABETH, widow of the late William Taylor.

Funeral services will take place at St. George's Church, Wednesday, Dec. 1, at 11 A. M. Friends are respectfully invited to attend.

TIMPSON.—On Monday morning, Nov. 29, 1875, WILLIE, son of Thomas and Mary H. Timpson, aged 4 months.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 237 West 49th st., on Wednesday, Dec. 1, 1875, at 10:30 A. M.

UTLEY.—At Rome, N. Y., on Monday, 29th of November, CATHARINE MARSH, wife of David Utley, formerly of this City.

Her friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her sister, Mrs. Margaret Field, No. 213 East 10th st., on Thursday, Dec. 2, at 11 o'clock A. M.

VAN ZANDT.—Suddenly, on Saturday, Nov. 27, THEODORE, son of Peter P. Van Zandt.

Funeral services at his late residence, Plainfield, N. J., at 10 A. M., and at St. Mark's Church, New-York, at 1:30 P. M. on Wednesday, Dec. 1. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

WILLIAMS.—In Jacksonville, Fla., Nov. 25, 1875, OLIVER STUART WILLIAMS, aged 19 years and 6 months, son of Catharine L., and the late Charles F. Williams, of Brooklyn.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, Dec. 4, 1875, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY at 4 A. M.; on WEDNESDAY at 4:30 A. M.; on THURSDAY, at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 6:30 and 11:30 A. M.
T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

THE SIXTY-SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF the "Association for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females" will be held at their Home, in 20th st. between 2d and 3d avs., on THURSDAY, Dec. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M., when the report will be read and an address delivered by Rev. Dr. Tyng.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.
N. B.—Special attention paid to settling "estates," conveyancing, and City and country collection.

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39 39

POLITICAL.

FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular monthly meeting will be held at No. 185 Spring st. on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 1, at 8 o'clock. AUSTIN LEAKE, Pres.
EDWARD HALLOCK, Secretary.

SIXTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular monthly meeting will be held THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Dec. 1, at head-quarters, No. 384 Grand st., at 7:30 o'clock sharp.
ROBERT MOORE, President.
JAMES O. ELLERY, Secretary.

A REGULAR MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN Association of the Nineteenth Assembly District will be held at Dorscheil's Hall, 65th st. and 10th av., on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 2, 1875.
JOSEPH CUDLIPP, President.
WILLIAM H. WARRING, Secretary.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

Considerable business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Tuesday, Nov. 30, as will be seen from a review of the proceedings, as follows:

A. H. Muller, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of Henry R. Beekman, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story brown-stone front house, with lot 20 by 80, No. 27 East Seventy-third street, north side, 33 feet west of Madison avenue, for $27,900, to the Universal Life Insurance Company, plaintiff in the action.

James M. Miller, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, J. M. Scribner, Esq., Referee, disposed of one five-story brick tenement, with lot 26.4 by 100.5, on East Forty-fifth street, south side, 169.8 feet east of Second avenue, for $15,770, to Mrs. J. K. Jones, plaintiff in the legal action; one similar house, with lot 26.4 by 100.5, adjoining above, sold for $13,770, to D. F. Jones, plaintiff; one similar house, with lot 24.6 by 100.5, adjoining above, sold for $14,770, to same buyer, and one similar house, with lot 24.6 by 100.5, adjoining above, sold for $14,770, to E. F. Jones, plaintiff.

William Kennelly, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, E. Patterson, Esq., Referee, sold one five-story brick tenement, with lot 25 by 50.11, No. 120 Delancey street, north side, 50 feet east of Essex street, for $14,000, to J. C. Clegg, second mortgagee.

Steele & Carter, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, disposed of one plot of land, 100.11 by 100, on Seventh avenue, (as widened,) south-west corner of One Hundred and Twentieth street, for $10,100, to Simon Wormser, plaintiff in the legal action.

D. M. Seaman, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, Hugh L. Cole, Esq., Referee, sold one plot of land, 100.10 by 100, on Fifth avenue, north-east corner of One Hundred and Nineteenth street, for $11,500, to John F. Gray, plaintiff in the action.

E. H. Ludlow & Co., by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, John P. Crosby, Esq., Referee, disposed of one plot of land, 100 by 125, on Orchard street, south side, 200 feet east of Madison avenue, Fordham, Twenty-fourth Ward, for $1,000, to Lewis G. Morris, plaintiff; one plot of land, 100 by 125, on Morris street, north side, 100 feet east of Madison avenue, for $1,400, to same buyer; one plot of land, 100 by 125, on Morris street, north side, 221.4 feet east of Central avenue, for $1,500, to same buyer; and one plot of land, 75 by 125, on Morris street, south side, 160.11 feet east of Central avenue, for $1,000, to same buyer.

The following legal sales were postponed, viz.: Sale by William Kennelly, of a house and lot on Fourth avenue, south of Sixty-second street, adjourned to Dec. 7; sale by same auctioneer of leasehold property on Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, adjourned to Dec. 14, sale by J. M. Miller of the premises No. 79 East Seventh street, west of First avenue, adjourned to Dec. 7; sale by same auctioneer of a house and lot on West Twenty-sixth street, east of Seventh avenue, adjourned to Dec. 21; sale by E. A. Lawrence & Co. of one lot on West Fifty-sixth street, west of Ninth avenue, adjourned to Dec. 7; sale by R. J. Garrettson, Jr., of three lots on East One Hundred and Fourteenth street, east of First avenue, adjourned to Dec. 2.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all at the Exchange, are as follows:

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of two houses, with lots each 20.10 by 100 on Madison avenue, east side, 25 feet south of Forty-third street. Also, a similar sale, same Referee, of three lots, each 25 by 100, on Fifth avenue, west side, 25.2 feet south of One Hundred and Fourteenth street, and one lot, 20 by 100, on West One Hundred and Fourteenth street, south side, 100 feet west of Fifth avenue.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas H. Landon, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20 by 70, No. 277 Fourth avenue, east side, 40 feet south of Twenty-second street.

By D. M. Seaman, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. Patterson, Esq., Referee, of a house and lot, 20 by 98.9, on West Twenty-sixth street, north side, 100 feet east of Seventh avenue.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, R. F. Farrell, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 16.8 by 100.5, on West Fifty-ninth street, north side, 90 feet east of Madison avenue.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, H. C. Gibson, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 24.8 by 100, No. 169 Madison avenue, east side, north of Thirty-third street.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. H. Holmes, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 212 by 54 by 167 by 175.3 by 141.5 by 25 by 132 by 158 by 86 by 65, bounded by Helen, Ella, and Lewis streets and Morrisania avenue, Twenty-fourth Ward.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of one plot of land, 302.11 by 183.4 by 220.5, on Prescott avenue, south-west corner of Nichols place, known as lots Nos. 479 to 486, part three of the Dyckman homestead property; also, a plot of land, 51.9 by 202 by 543 by 230.5, on Nichols place, south side, 183.4 feet west of Prescott avenue, known as lots Nos. 477, 478, 487, and 488.

EXCHANGE SALES—TUESDAY, NOV. 30.

NEW-YORK.

By A. H. Muller.

1 four-story brown-stone-front house, with lot, No. 27 East 73d st., n. s., 33 ft. w. of Madison av., lot 20x80	$27,900

By James M. Miller.

1 five-story brick tenement, with lot, East 48th st., s. s., 169.8 ft. e. of 2d av., lot 26.4x100.5	$15,770
1 similar house, with lot, adjoining above, lot 26.4x100.5	13,770
1 similar house, with lot, adjoining above, lot 26.4x100.5	14,770
1 similar house, with lot, adjoining above, lot 26.4x100.5	14,770

By William Kennelly.

1 five-story brick tenement, with lot, No. 120 Delancey st., n. s., 50 ft. e. of Essex st., lot 25x50.11	$14,000

By Steele & Carter.

1 plot of land, 7th av., (as widened,) s. w. corner of 120th st., size 100.11x100	$10,100

By D. M. Seaman.

1 plot of land, 5th av., n. e. corner of 119th st., size 100.10x100	$11,500

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

1 plot of land, Orchard st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of Madison av., size 100x125, 24th Ward	$1,000
1 plot of land, Morris st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Madison av., size 100x125	1,400
1 plot of land, Morris st., n. s., 221.4 ft. e. of Central av., size 100x125	1,500
1 plot of land, Morris st., s. s., 160.11 ft. e. of Central av., size 75x125	1,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, Nov. 30.

36th st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 10th av., 25x98.9; also, 36th st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th av., 25x98.9; John Cain to Miles A. Stafford	$20,000
Mott st., e. s., No. 101, 25x100; Harman Wagner and wife and others to Charles Urban	14,000
Stuyvesant st., n. s., 135.2 ft. e. of 9th st., 59.3x16.4x irregular; Alice C. Fletcher to William H. Marston	15,000
1st av., e. s., 48.1 ft. s. of 4th st., 24.1½x94.11, (leasehold;) Daniel Kummel to Frank Herbst	5,000
45th st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 2d av., 25x100.5; same to same	20,000
Avenue B, s. w. corner of 15th st., 20x60; James Beglan and wife to James Thompson	1,217
3d av., e. s., 22 ft. s. of 8th st., 20.5x74; also, 11th st., s. s., 350.1 ft. e. of University place, 21.3x94.9; Mary A. Dodge to Sarah Bissell	6,750
110th st., s. s., between 3d and 4th avs., five lots (leasehold;) Joseph Spechman to L. Koenig	1,800
1st av., w. s., 24.7 ft. s. of 31st st., 5 in.x75; John J. Burchell and wife to Philippina Schiffer	nom.
11th st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 1st av., 25x64.4x56.10; Ann Carragher to Patrick Dowdican	nom.
11th st., same property; Patrick Dowdican to Francis Carragher	nom.
115th st., s. s., 180 ft. w. of 4th av., 25x100.10; James Emott and wife to Eliza A. Smith	3,000
Morris av., w. s., 79.6 ft. n. of Denman st., 25x100, (23d Ward;) Thomas Chadwick and wife to Patrick J. Brick	750
22d st., s. s., 245 ft. w. of 1st av., 25x97.6; Joseph T. Burr and wife to Anna Burr	nom.
Same property; Anna Burr to Adelia Burr	nom.
Westchester Railroad st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Tinton av., 80x130, 23d Ward; Jerome P. O'Brien and wife to Isabella Jenkins	nom.
Morris st., n. s., 221.4 ft. e. of Central av., 100x125; also, Morris st., s. s., 160.11 ft. e. of Central av., 75x125, 24th Ward; Barker Place and wife to Josiah Fletcher	nom.
116th st., s. s., 222.6 ft. w. of 3d av., 15.10x100.11, Thomas Hanlon and wife to Henry Naylor	8,751
6th av., s. w. corner of 125th st., 100x100.11, ¾ part of; Benjamin F. Raynor and wife to Sarah E. Raynor, Executrix	nom.
6th av., s. w. corner of 136th st., 75x24; same to same	nom.
16th st., n. s., 228.6 ft. w. of Avenue B, 19x92; Otto Meyer and wife to George Herdtfelder	12,000
104th st., n. s., 166.8 ft. w. of 2d av., 16.8x100.10; Siegmund T. Meyer and wife to Samuel Conover	nom.
10th av., w. s., 49.9 ft. s. of 39th st., 24.6x75; Solomon Lederman and wife to Oscar Bleyvet	nom.
82d st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 10th av., 25x98.9; Michael Hacker and wife to Helen C. Hastings	12,000
77th st., s. s., 138.8 ft. e. of 2d av., 43.4x102.2; William H. Scott to Sigmund Lobenstein	nom.
150th st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 8th av., 200x99.11; also 150th st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 8th av., 65.3x irregular; George H. Scott and wife and others to G. A. C. Van Beuren	2,950
56th st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 10th av., 25x100.5; Vernon K. Stevenson and wife to James E. Ray	11,250
56th st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 10th av., 25x100.5; same to same	11,250
14th st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 9th av., 50x206.6; James Stewart and wife to Philip Herrman	nom.
86th st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 3d av., 50x100; John P. Mahoney to Benjamin F. Hewes	7,500
Renwick st., w. s., 75.0½ ft. w. of Spring st., 20x75; Margaret McClar and husband to ——	9,500
86th st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 3d av., 50x100; Benjamin F. Hewes and wife to Anastasia B. Mahoney	7,500
14th st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 9th av., 50x206.6; Philip Herrman and wife to James Stewart	nom.
Clinton st., No. 159, w. s., 63.4 ft. n. of Grand st., 20.2x50; Anne Eagle to Ephraim D. Brown	nom.
184th st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 10th av., 439.9 5-6 to Harlem River x450x102.1½, (¼ part of;) Howard W. Coates to John H. Morris	nom.
Clinton st., No. 157, w. s., 83.5 ft. n. of Grand st., 20x50; Ephraim D. Brown and others, executors, to Anne Eagle	nom.
56th st., s. s., 143 ft. w. of 1st av., 18x80; Alexander Cameron, Referee, to Abraham Heller and others	6,700
56th st., s. s., 124 ft. w. of 1st av., 18x80; same to same	6,900
117th st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 2d av., 25x100; Thomas F. Ledwith, Referee, to Cornelius Donovan	2,850

LEASE RECORDED.

Essex st., No. 44, front and rear house, 10 years; John M. Cooper, Trustee, to Charles Traub	$2,200

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to THOMAS MURPHY. No. 31 Broad st.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS ON MADISON AV., BEtween 57th and 58th sts., west side. Also, three lots in 58th st., 150 feet east of Madison av., south side; are desirable for immediate improvement; will be sold at reduced value of real estate. CHARLES FOX. No. 12 East 45th st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, at great reductions, large and small houses on and near 5th and Madison avs.
Offices No. 4 Pine st.,
or No. 33 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

FRANK G. AND CHARLES S. BROWN, Broadway corner Wall st., agents for selling, purchasing, leasing, and appraising of real estate and managing of properties. Highest possible references given as to capability, integrity, and responsibility.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE AND STABLE; also cottage house and stable; and five acres land, situated on 7th st., near Grand av., Plainfield, N. J. Inquire of L. HEYNIGER, No. 18 Fulton st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE PETERMAN, bankrupt.—In pursuance of an order duly entered herein on the 30th day of October, 1875, I, Ferdinand Kurzman, Assignee of the property and effects of said bankrupt, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 17th day of December, 1875, at 12 o'clock, noon, by Steele & Carter, auctioneers, the lands and premises referred to in said order, and described in the petition upon which said order was granted, as follows: All those certain tracts and lots of land in the Nineteenth Ward in the City of New-York, with the buildings and improvements thereon, being part of farm of the estate of Yalias Hopper, and distinguished on a certain map made by J. T. Bridges, City Surveyor, dated September 27, 1827, as lots number one hundred and five, (105,) one hundred and six, (106,) two lots on said map as parcel number 27, and bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Eighty-third street, distant two hundred and seventy-five feet easterly from the north-easterly corner of Second avenue and Eighty-third street, running thence northerly and parallel with Second avenue one hundred and two feet and two inches to the centre line of the block, thence easterly and parallel with Eighty-third street fifty feet, thence southerly and parallel with Second avenue one hundred and two feet and two inches to the northerly side of Eighty-third street, and thence westerly along Eighty-third street fifty feet to the point or place of beginning, being the same premises conveyed to said George Peterman by James H. Peffers and Abbie Maria W., his wife, and Charles W. Peffers by deed dated the 30th day of April, 1870, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York in Liber 1,288 of Conveyances, at page 153. That the said premises will be then sold, subject to a first mortgage of $1,000, and the accrued interest thereon, and subject to the right of any tenant or lessee of said premises under the lease referred to in the said petition, and subject to all taxes and assessments thereon, and free and clear of all other liens and incumbrances.—New-York Nov. 16, 1875. FERDINAND KURZMAN, Assignee, &c.
n17-law3wW* No. 294 Broadway.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ABSOLUTE AUCTION SALE.

By order of the Executors of Leffert Lefferts, deceased, under the direction of Man & Parsons, Attorneys,

285 CHOICE BUILDING LOTS,

situate on Fulton, Bedford, Franklin, and Atlantic avs., Herkimer, Pacific, and Dean sts., and Bedford place, Brooklyn, including the residence of

J. CARSON BREVOORT.

At the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, on

TUESDAY, DEC. 7, 1875.

This property, which is now offered for sale for the first time, is within forty-five minutes of the New-York City Hall, by the Fulton Ferry, and within forty-five minutes of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, by the Greenpoint or Williamsburg Ferry.

The character of the neighborhood is fully established, brown-stone houses and stores being on all sides.

The property will be restricted against nuisances.

Terms of sale will be liberal.

For maps, &c., apply to
A. H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers,
No. 7 Pine st., New-York, or Nassau Insurance Company, No. 30 Court st., Brooklyn.

Title absolute. Sale without limit or reservation.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FOR RENT,—TWO THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP houses, $800 each; three four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, $1,500; two four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, on Madison av., $1,500, $1,800; five superbly finished and admirably located brown-stone residences, $2,000, $2,500, $3,000, $6,000. Apply at the Office of the North America Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st., or at the office in new block, 60th st., near Madison av. KINGMAN F. PAGE.

COTTAGE IN ORANGE COUNTY, TO RENT, FURNISHED.—Eleven rooms; near depot; very pleasantly situated; fifty-three miles from New-York; four trains each way daily; rent, $100 to April 1. Inquire of GEO. W. VAN SICLEN, Esq., No. 99 Nassau st. or JOHN ORR, Mountainville, Orange County, N. Y.

FRENCH FLATS IN GRAND CIRCLE Building, Boulevard and 59th st. Passenger elevators; rooms heated by steam; low rentals.
J. W. STEVENS, Broadway and 51st st.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE, TEN ROOMS; FIVE minutes from Plainfield Depot; rent taken in board if desired. Address HOUSE, No. 71 Lock Box, Post Office, Plainfield, N. J.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.

ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.

These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.

Apply to
GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT J. MORISON'S,

First-class and reliable Servants' Exchange,
No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.
Many respectable Protestant girls waiting for situations
On favorable conditions for employers.
Rather have low wages but good homes.
In the City or country.
Seamstresses, chamber-maids, cooks, &c.
Or girls for general house-work.
None but honest, sober, and faithful girls.

A PARISIAN LADY, WELL SKILLED in repairing linen, dresses, cloaks, hats, &c., desires to find employment among respectable families; charges moderate. Address, in person or by letter, Mrs. E. C., No. 54 East 41st st.

AT MRS. LOWE'S BUREAU FOR GERMAN servants will be found, as usual, a large number of first-class German servants, viz.: Cooks, nurses, chamber-maids, laundresses, ladies' maids, general servants, &c.

AT SIMMS' SELECT AGENCY, NO. 543 6th av., between 32d and 33d sts., will be found a number of excellent waitermen, errand boys, grooms, firemen, &c., with good references; willing to make themselves generally useful; in City or country.

AT SIMMS' SELECT AGENCY, NO. 543 6th av., next door to the Eagle Theatre, will be found a number of excellent colored servants, male and female, for every capacity, at the shortest notice.

AT MRS. HARDMAN'S, NO. 1,282 BROADWAY corner 33d st.; select, sober, neat servants; Protestant, Swedish, Scotch, German, Irish, colored; City or country; hotels, boarding-houses. Lady attending.

COMPANION, &c.—A LADY POSSESSING THE highest testimonials desires a position in some family where her services might be required as reader and companion to a lady or young girl, or instruct a small child. Address Miss S. A., Box No. 272 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COMPANION.—BY AN AMERICAN YOUNG LADY as lady's companion; willing to assist in light household duties; prefers a good home to high wages; has first-class reference from her former employer, whom she faithfully served for eight years. Call at J. Morison's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAR-WOMAN.—WASHING AND IRONING; cleaning by the day; can get dinners or do any kind of work. Call for Mary, No. 217 West 28th st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the rear.

CHAMBER-MAID AND NURSE.—BY A north of Ireland Protestant young woman, who understands her duties as chamber-maid, and is a good nurse, kind and attentive to children, very willing, and well tempered; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat German girl; is a thoroughly-experienced chamber-maid and first-class waitress; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing if required; has excellent reference; City or country. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS OR Chamber-maid and Nurse.—By a trustworthy girl; understands her duties thoroughly; is a good sewer; neat, obliging, and pleasant tempered; has excellent reference. Call at No. 106 6th av., up stairs, over shoe store.

CHAMBER-MAID OR PARLOR-MAID.—BY a chamber-maid or parlor-maid; is a good seamstress and embroiderer; would take care of a growing child; eight years' reference. Call for two days at No. 255 Madison av., present employer's.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—AS CHAMBER-MAID and fine washing and first-class laundress; best City reference from her last place. Call at 53 West 18th st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

BOARD FOR A HORSE IN THE COUNTRY for Winter for his use. No. 33 West 27th st.

FOR SALE—FOR WANT OF USE, A FRENCH berline, in perfect order. Apply at 1 East 55th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

CHAMBER-MAID AND FINE WASHING.—By a young woman in a private family; has the best City references; no objection to a short distance in the country. Address A. D., Box No. 316 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; is willing and obliging; no objection to a private boarding-house or a boarding-school; good reference if required. Call at No. 302 East 31st st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY a young woman as chamber-maid and laundress in a private family; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 337 East 22d st., between 2d and 3d avs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A first-class servant with the best of references from her last place; can assist in washing if required. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; best City references. Call at No. 345 East 22d st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chamber-maid and to do fine washing; is an excellent washer and ironer; or would do house-work in a small family; is willing and obliging; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 160 East 53d st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN as first-class chamber-maid and plain seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machine; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 6 Union court, University place, between 11th and 12th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR AS Nurse and Seamstress.—By a neat, competent American girl, with good City reference from her late employer. Call or address No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young Swedish girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; is honest, willing, obliging, and has best of references. Call at Mrs. Gade's, No. 203 East 37th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or general house-work, in a small family. Apply at No. 403 West 29th st., St. John's Guild.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR Chamber-maid and to do Plain Sewing.—By a young woman; best of City reference from her last place. Call or address for two days at No. 311 East 34th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman as chamber-maid and waitress or general house-worker in small family; best of references. Apply at No. 403 West 29th st., St. John's Guild.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress or chamber-maid and seamstress; City reference. Can be seen at No. 337 West 41st st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Welsh girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or take care of growing children and sewing; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 91 3d av., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman as chamber-maid and waitress in a private boarding-house; good City reference. Call at No. 349 East 30th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference from last employer; a boarding-house preferred. Call at No. 228 East 29th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A FIRST CLASS chamber maid and assist in waiting or fine washing; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 147 5th av., corner 21st st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN WHOM WE know and can recommend as a thorough family cook; also refers to last employer; makes all kinds of nice soups, roasts, brown gravies, pastry, creams, ices, excellent bread and biscuit, &c. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway. Inquire for M. M.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds of French and American cooking, soups, meats, game; bones, lards, and serves entremets, timbale chicken, casseroles, patties soufflé, vol au vent, ices, creams, jellies and meringues; no cards or country; reference. Call at No. 214 3d av.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITress.—Two respectable girls; one as excellent cook and to assist with washing; the other as chamber-maid and waitress, or to do the work of a small family between them; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best City reference; no cards. Call at No. 225 West 16th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A strong German young woman; understands American and English cooking thoroughly; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, &c., and is a first-class washer and ironer; best City reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY TWO PROTestant servants who have worked together and can do their work well and correctly to suit, for very moderate wages; in City or country; they would like a situation together or separate; are tidy and capable. Can be seen at the Protestant Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

COOK.—BY A NEAT, QUIET, RELIABLE WOMAN as first-class cook; understands meats, poultry, and game, soups, pastry, and bread, and all kinds of good cooking; has the highest testimonials from her late employers; City or country. Call or address No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook by the day; boning turkeys a specialty; thoroughly understands every branch of cooking; can get up dinners and parties to perfection; best references. Address Cook, Box No. 300 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young woman as good family cook; makes good bread and biscuit, soups, dessert, &c., and is a superior laundress; can furnish the very best reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT WOMAN who has best of references as a competent, reliable, and satisfactory person as cook or housekeeper; in everything she is obliging and capable to suit for City or country, or any distance. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable middle-aged woman to cook, wash, and iron, or do general house-work; no objection to the country; the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 244 East 55th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK in a first-class private family; understands her business thoroughly; will do coarse washing; best City reference. Call at No. 201 East 37th st., corner 3d av.; ring the bell.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as good cook and baker; or will do general house-work; good laundress; City or country; good reference. Call for two days at No. 131 West 30th st., third floor, back room.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook of cake, jellies, poultry, and game; excellent bread baker; is willing and obliging; no objection to go out of the City; good reference from last place. Call at No. 302 East 31st st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; one who truly understands her business; a number of years' reference can be given from the first families in the City. Can be seen at No. 315 East 29th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN with good City reference; she is a competent and satisfactory cook in everything; will go any distance in the country or City. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY AN EXCELLENT COOK; CAN MAKE soups of all kinds; is an excellent baker and dessert maker; will assist in the washing; City or country; best references. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK.—BY AN ACTIVE YOUNG WOMAN AS good, thorough cook and baker; is an excellent laundress; private family or boarding-house; City or country; best City references. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK.—BY A PROFESSED WOMAN COOK, BY the day, week, or month; gets up handsome dinner parties; abilities and references unsurpassed in this City. Address for two days G. M., No. 127 West 19th st.

COOK.—CITY OR COUNTRY, BY A COMPETENT cook; will assist in the coarse washing; no objection to a private boarding-house. Apply at No. 403 West 29th st., St. John's Guild.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTAble, competent young woman as cook and laundress in a private family; City reference. Call for two days at No. 205 East 38th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A middle-aged woman as cook, washer, and ironer, in a small family; best of reference. Apply at No. 403 West 29th st., St. John's Guild.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable woman as first-class cook; no objection to do the washing; good City reference. Call at No. 301 East 35th st., corner 2d av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH WOMAN AS cook, washer, and ironer, or general house-work; City or country. Apply at No. 403 West 29th st., St. John's Guild.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS cook; will assist with washing and ironing in a private family or boarding-house; good references. Call at No. 233 West 46th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD plain cook; will do coarse washing; understands soups and pastry to perfection; good City reference; no cards answered. Call at No. 228 East 29th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERstands all kinds of French and English cooking; good pastry cook; excellent references. Call at No. 439 7th av., corner 34th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-RATE COOK (ABOVE A FAMily cook) in a private family; is able to get up a nice company dinner, and has excellent references. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST-CLASS COOK and to assist with the washing; good City reference. Call at No. 42 East 31st st., present employer.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; has the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 312 West 40th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; best City reference. Can be seen at No. 260 West 35th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK, washer, and ironer or general house-work in a small family for moderate wages; highly recommended. Call at J. Morison's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, PROTESTANT; thoroughly understands her business in all its various branches; boning, larding, French and English cooking; is an excellent bread and biscuit maker; best of City references. Call at No. 693 6th av., in the store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young woman; is a good cook, washer, and ironer; understands all kinds of desserts; has references as a trustworthy, willing, and obliging girl. Address M. O., Box No. 294 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; IS AN EXcellent plain cook, a good bread and biscuit baker; understands all kinds of meats; no objections to assist with the washing and ironing; no objections to going a short distance in the country with a nice family. Call at No. 212 East 25th st., first floor.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS OR GENERAL Servant.—By a neat, industrious girl, good cook and first-class washer and ironer; a reliable, respectful, and economical servant; highly recommended; City or country. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY A NEAT WOMAN AS GOOD COOK IN a private family or boarding-house; thoroughly understands her business; very economical; best references. Address Cook, Box No. 291 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN; FIRST-RATE cook and baker; understands soups, game, and desserts; willing to assist in coarse washing; best City references from last employer. Call at No. 406 7th av., near 32d st., room No. 10.

COOK, &c.—BY A FRENCH WOMAN IN A PRIvate family as cook, or would do the general house-work for a small family; can speak some English and Spanish; no objection to the country. Call or address No. 301 East 27th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young woman as cook, washer, and ironer; is neat and willing and obliging; is a good baker, &c.; two years' reference. Apply at No. 403 West 29th st., St. John's Guild.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMan as cook; thoroughly understands her business, and no objections to assist in washing; will go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 387 9th av., corner of 32d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL IN A PRIVATE family as an experienced cook; would have no objection to assist in washing and ironing; first-class City reference, if required. Can be seen for two days at No. 210 East 29th st., 3d floor.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; THOROUGHly understands her business; soups, desserts, game of all kinds; has the best City references; would go out by the day or week. Call at 603 8th av., third floor.

COOK.—BY A VERY EXCELLENT COOK; UNDERstands all kinds of French soups and side dishes; is very neat and orderly; has good reference. Can be seen at No. 609 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS FIRST-class cook; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 252 West 16th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

COOK, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN; IS FIRST-class cook; willing to do coarse washing; is an excellent baker; understands all kinds of desserts; best City references. Call at No. 235 East 28th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT cook in a private family; will do the coarse washing; City or country; best City references. Call for two days at No. 365 3d av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable woman as cook, good washer and ironer, excellent baker; good City references. Apply at No. 75 West 49th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS good cook and excellent washer and ironer; good references; country preferred. Call at No. 57 West 18th st., rear.

COOK, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS EXCELlent cook and do the coarse washing in a private family; best references from last place. Call at No. 141 West 39th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED COOK, IN A private family; is a professed cook; good baker; can furnish the best City references. Call at or address No. 149 West 24th st., second floor.

COOK.—FIRST-CLASS, IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; has had eight years' experience in a respectable family. Call at No. 350 East 14th st., corner 1st av.

COOK.—BY A LADY BREAKING UP HOUSEKEEPing, for a cook whom she can recommend. Apply at No. 35 West 38th st.

COOK.—BY AN EXCELLENT COOK, ONE WHO thoroughly understands her business; best City references. Call at No. 60 West 26th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK; is a good baker; has good City reference. Call at No. 709 6th av., in the toy store.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK (SWEDISH) who is thoroughly competent; City reference. Call at No. 49 East 33d st.

COOK.—FIRST-CLASS; KNOWS HER WORK THOROughly; makes soups and desserts; is a good bread and biscuit baker; best of City reference. Address or call at present employer's, No. 108 West 38th st., for two days.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A competent person as first-class cook; no objection to wash and iron; City reference. Call at No. 555 2d av., near 31st st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker wishes a few more engagements for the season; stylish and expert; makes old garments look like new; first-class references; terms moderate. Address R. F., Box No. 298 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker desires to go out by the day; can cut, fit, and trim very tastefully; makes over dresses. Address M. T., Box No. 294 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESSmaker would like a few more engagements by the day in private families; cut, fit, and trim. Call at No. 109 West 46th st.; ring first bell, left-hand side.

DRESS-MAKER, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE woman; can do all kinds of dress-making and family sewing; or would go by the day; is willing to assist with children or chamber-work, and operate on the machine; terms reasonable. Call at No. 568 3d av.

DRESS-MAKER.—MISS BARBER WOULD LIKE a few more engagements by the day with first-class ladies, or will make suits at home in the latest style. Address No. 745 6th av.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker by the day or week. Call at No. 228 East 45th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FEW MORE ENGAGEments to go out by the day or week dress-making or family sewing. Address No. 321 7th av.

DRESS-MAKING.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON in private families; seven years' experience on the finest work. Address J. F., Box No. 281 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A LADY OF REFINEment and experience as housekeeper in a small hotel or private family; best of reference given. Address Mrs. E. P. F., Box No. 271 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—BY A CAPABLE PERSON of experience as housekeeper, nurse, or companion to an invalid, or to teach children and sew; good reference; salary less an object than a pleasant home in the City. Address S. E. B., No. 323 West 34th st.

HOUSEKEEPER OR NURSE.—BY A MIDDLE-aged American lady; references given and required; can be seen from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. Inquire at No. 18 King st., in the basement.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS YOUNG woman who is a good plain cook and a nice washer and ironer; willing to make herself generally useful wherever her services may be required; wages moderate; good reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A COUPLE OF bright, tidy, useful young girls, about fifteen and twenty, for general house-work or any kind of work to be useful, care children, sew, chamber-work, waiting, &c.; wages not so much an object as a home and work. Call at Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A WELSH GIRL OF twenty to do general work; has good reference; is an excellent cook and laundress, and very obliging; understands milk and butter; will work for a large family if otherwise suited; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., up stairs, over shoe store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG SWEDE WOMAN with City reference, to do general work, or to cook, wash, and iron; a good plain cook and an excellent laundress; can go to country at an hour's notice. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—A YOUNG GIRL AGED fourteen wishes to do light house-work, or will mind children. Apply at No. 418 East 17th st., top floor, back.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to do general house-work in a private family; good washer and ironer; best reference. Call for two days at No. 418 East 17th st., top floor, back.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE, WELL-recommended German girl to do general house-work for moderate wages. Call at J. Morison's Servants' Exchange, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do general house-work in a small private family; best references. Call or address No. 328 East 12th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman to do house-work in a small private family; City reference. Call at No. 600 East 16th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant as general servant in a good private family; any lady requiring a good, careful servant may not be afraid to engage her; no notes answered. Call at No. 150 West 31st st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general house-work; can furnish good City reference from her last place. Address J. D., Box No. 284 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO general house-work; not very long in the country; City or country. Call at No. 39 East 10th st., between 10 and 5 o'clock.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A STEADY PROTESTANT middle-aged woman to do general house-work in a small private family; City reference. Call for two days at No. 1,165 2d av., between 61st and 62d sts.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A WELL-EDUCATED, REspectable German girl for light house-work or to take care of children. Call at No. 299 West 4th st., corner Bank st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO light house-work. Call or address No. 407 East 29th st., Room No. 5.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL for general house-work in City or country; best reference. Call for two days at No. 310 East 31st st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERman girl for general house-work in City or country. Call at No. 277 Bowery.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN. Call for two days at No. 35 Madison st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE girl as lady's maid; understands all kinds of family sewing; can dress hair or would take care of growing children; no objection to travel; has ten years' best City reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 160 East 28th st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PERSON, speaks several languages fluently, as competent lady's maid to an elderly lady; good hair-dresser and seamstress; best references. Address P. B., Box No. 290 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman of thorough experience to travel to California as lady's maid or children's nurse; services exchanged for traveling expenses; three years' reference from last employer. Call or address 145 East 32d st.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A GERMAN PERSON, speaking English and French, as lady's maid, or wait on young ladies; is a good hair-dresser and seamstress; will travel; good references. Call at No. 150 East 42d st.

LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID AND Fine Washing.—By a Scotch Protestant woman as first-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c., and can do up all kinds of ladies' fineries, or would take a place to do the chamber-work and fine washing; can furnish good reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting and doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has excellent City references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS LAUNdress in a private family, or would do fine washing and chamber-work; over three years' City reference. Address M. M., Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class laundress; thoroughly understands her business; good City references. Call for two days at No. 426 3d av., near 29th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY AN ACTIVE YOUNG WOMAN as laundress; is willing to assist in chamber-work; thoroughly understands her work; best of references. Apply at No. 403 West 29th st., St. John's Guild.

LAUNDRESS.—BY AN EXCELLENT PROTESTANT laundress; is very obliging, and willing to do the chamber-work. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS in a private family; understands French fluting, pleating, puffing, and all kinds of finery; children's clothes and gentlemen's linens done neatly; best City reference from her last place. Address M. A., Box No. 326 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A young woman as laundress or chamber-maid; best references; understands all kinds of fine ironing and house-work; kind and obliging. Inquire at No. 217 East 23d st., second floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, who thoroughly understands fluting, puffing, and does up children's clothes nicely; can furnish the best of recommendations. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY an active young woman as laundress and chamber-maid, or chamber-work and waiting; private family or boarding-house; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, thoroughly understanding her business; seven years' reference from former employer. Seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway, private door.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A COMPETENT LAUNdress, (Protestant,) and would assist in chamber-work; good City reference. Call at 319 East 38th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD family laundress; has the best City reference. Call at No. 158 West 28th st., for two days.

MAID, &c.—AS MAID OR USEFUL COMPANION to a lady or young lady by an educated young French person; pleasant and willing; speaks three languages; understands dress-making, and operates on machine; no objection to travel; good reference. Address A. B., Box No. 307 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

MAID OR NURSE.—BY A TIDY, WELL-EDUcated girl; will make herself useful; speaks German and English; would travel; reference. Address Immediate, Box No. 310 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as very experienced nurse; can raise an infant from its birth; will be found faithful in the discharge of her duties; has the highest testimonials, having lived three and a half years in her last place. Call or address 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RELIABLE German young woman; is a first-class seamstress, and very experienced nurse; willing to make herself generally useful; has best City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 191 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH PROTestant woman as infant's nurse; is thoroughly competent to take full charge of an infant from birth; no objection to the country; has good reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

NURSE, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES to take care of grown children and sew, or to do chamber-work and assist with children; is willing and obliging; good City reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 236 East 37th st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO SEW AND take care of children; can operate on the machine; wages not so much an object as a home. Call or address No. 215 East 25th st.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED NURSE; CAPAble of taking charge of an infant from its birth; nine years' reference. Call at No. 35 West 42d st., present employer's.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT WOMan as nurse; can take entire charge of a baby or grown children; five years' reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 339 West 41st st.

NURSE, OR AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent woman who has lived in both capacities. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 41 West 17th st., for two days.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FRENCH girl who speaks a little English and is a competent nurse and seamstress. Can be engaged at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., Jacquin's Bureau.

NURSE.—BY A LADY FOR A GIRL WHO HAS lived with her eleven years; can take entire charge of a child from its birth. Call at No. 137 East 45th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG girl as nurse and seamstress; best City reference. Call at No. 312 East 31st st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, OR AS CHAMber-maid and Seamstress.—By a neat, respectable girl; is an excellent family seamstress and dress-maker; operates on several machines, and has good reference. Call or address No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED FRENCH CHILdren's nurse; is a very good seamstress; very obliging; speaks English, and has first-class City references. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN EXPERIenced English girl, or to do chamber-work and sewing; can embroider and operate on machine; best City references. Call for two days at No. 321 West 39th st., between 8th and 9th avs.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT NURSE IN AN American family; can take full charge of an infant or growing children; first-class City reference. Call at No. 709 6th av., between 40th and 41st sts., in the candy store.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT NURSE; CAN TAKE the entire charge of an infant from its birth; best City reference from last place. Address Nurse, Box No. 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL AS INFANT'S nurse; is a neat sewer; fifteen months' City references as a competent, neat and pleasant girl. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over the Russian Baths.

NURSE OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN American girl as nurse or chamber-maid; in this City or Brooklyn. Address H., Box No. 293 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,256 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS NURSE and do plain sewing, or chamber-maid; has good City reference; can assist a lady in the housekeeping. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

NURSE, CHAMBER-MAID, AND WAITRESS.—By a young Protestant girl in a small family; good City and country reference. Address C. M., Box No. 9 Orange, N. J.

NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED MONTHLY OR INvalid's nurse is now disengaged, and would like to make an engagement; first-class references. Call or address No. 323 West 32d st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED WOMAN WITH a breast of milk three days old; her own child dead; will take a baby to wet-nurse; has splendid reference. Call on Dr. Palm, No. 48 East 31st st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN woman as nurse; can do plain sewing; best references. Call or address for two days 458 West 52d st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCH PROTestant girl as nurse. Call on or address Nurse, No. 8 West 24th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS NURSE; can take charge of an infant; the best of City reference. Call at No. 425 West 44th st.

PARLOR-MAID OR CHAMBER-MAID.—IS a good plain seamstress and embroiderer; would take care of a growing child; eight years' reference. Apply at No. 255 Madison av., present employer's.

SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a respectable American girl as seamstress and to do chamber-work; is a first-class operator on Wheeler & Wilson machine. Can be seen for two days at No. 300 East 42d st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman in a Protestant private family; satisfactory reference. Address A. J. C., Box No. 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl wishes a few more engagements by the day as seamstress; first-class references. Call at No. 877 6th av., near 49th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON IN a private family as seamstress or chamber-maid and seamstress; is a thorough seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing by hand or sewing machine; can furnish the best City references and be seen at No. 815 East 32d st., first floor.

SEAMSTRESS.—ALL KINDS OF FAMILY SEWING wanted by a widow lady, including dress-making by the day or at her own house; accustomed to the finest fabrics; infants' outfits a specialty; was for four years at McCreery's, on Broadway. Apply or address J. D., No. 149 East 121st st.

SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a respectable Protestant girl as seamstress and chamber-work, or take care of children; can cut and fit, operate on machine, and embroider; good City reference. Call at No. 347 West 36th st., ring second bell.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG PERSON AS SEAMstress and to take care of a growing child, or any like work to secure a home; good City reference. Call at No. 743 6th av., near 42d st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN TO do sewing by hand or machine; can cut and make furniture covers, sew carpets, quilt and braid by machine, dresses made and altering; work done very cheap. Call on or address Mrs. Rieley, No. 306 East 33d st., first floor.

SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes to make a few more engagements to go out by the day or week as seamstress; can work on Grover & Baker's machine. Call or address No. 421 West 32d st., in the store.

SEAMSTRESS AND TO TAKE CARE OF Children.—By a competent young woman. Call for two days at present employer's, No. 55 East 21st st.

SEAMSTRESS.—UNDERSTANDS ALL KINDS OF family sewing; dress-maker, wait on a lady, or assist with growing children or house-work; best City reference. Call at No. 31 East 20th st.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class waitress or chamber-maid and waiting in a private family; good City reference from last place; thoroughly understands her duties as such. Address M. H., Box No. 315 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT AND TIDY PROTESTant young woman as first-class waitress; understands her duties thoroughly; also salads, cleaning silver, &c., and can take a man's place; can furnish unexceptionable reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY NEAT, STEADY YOUNG woman as first-class waitress in a private family; understands making salads and care of silver perfectly; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class waitress, or would assist with chamber-work; good City reference. Call at No. 692 3d av., third floor, back room.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMan as first-class waitress; understands her business in all its branches; also, the care of silver and all kinds of salads; no objection to a short distance in the country; best of City reference. Call at No. 225 East 22d st.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A young American girl as excellent waitress and chamber-maid; thoroughly understands her business; best City references. Call at No. 335 East 31st st., second floor, back.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS IN a private family; highest City references as to honesty and capability. Can be seen at No. 146 East 30th st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS WAITRESS; is willing and obliging; has good references. Call at No. 459 6th av., between 28th and 29th sts.

WAITRESS OR PARLOR-MAID.—BY A young woman as first-class waitress or parlor-maid. Can be seen at No. 166 West 32d st.

WET-NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG married woman, three days after her confinement with a good breast of milk, wishes a baby to nurse. Inquire for Mrs. Hanrahan, No. 445 West 28th st., second floor front.

WASHING.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS SOlicits gents' and families' washing at her own home; will do clothes up in first-class style; terms moderate. Call at No. 309 East 9th st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO go out by the day washing and ironing or cleaning; is an excellent washer and ironer and a good cleaner; best City reference. Call at No. 544 3d av., between 36th and 37th sts.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE COLORED WOMan desires gentlemen's or family washing; is a first-class laundress, and will do family washing reasonable. Call or address No. 10 Macdougal st.

MALES.

COOK.—BY A FRENCHMAN, AS GOOD COOK AND pastry cook in a private family; has excellent reference. Address E. P., Box No. 306 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN OR COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By a single steady man of long experience; understands his business perfectly in every particular; will be found trustworthy and obliging; can give first-class City references. Can be seen at or addressed J. M. W., No. 435 Hicks st., South Brooklyn.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man, aged twenty-three years, who is a good coachman and groom, and can keep carriages in nice order; is a good milker; willing to make himself useful; good references. Apply at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable Protestant single man; competent driver; in City or country; can milk, attend furnace, and make himself useful; strictly sober; moderate wages; City reference. Address M., Box No. 226 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN who thoroughly understands his business in all respects; thirteen years' very best City reference from last employer; will be found willing and obliging. Call at or address Brewster & Co., 14th st. and 5th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man; is a first-class City driver and thoroughly temperate. Address J. M., Box No. 317 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY AN INdustrious Englishman who thoroughly understands his business; best of references; wages moderate. Address T. B., Box No. 245 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT, MARRIED; NO incumbrance; thoroughly understands his business, and has the best of reference. Address T. L. Box No. 312 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTAble married man, without children; understands his business thoroughly; willing and obliging; wages $45 per month with rooms; first-class City personal reference if required. Address William, Box No. 282 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—HAVING DISPOSED OF MY horses, I am desirous of procuring a position for my coachman; he is a young man who thoroughly understands his business; is willing and obliging; has nine years' City and country reference. Address Coachman, No. 1,251 Broadway (office.)

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN; THOROUGHLY understands his business; well acquainted with the City; is not afraid of work; is sober, neat, and obliging; best references. Address D. M., Box No. 321 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTAble married man; is a good driver and understands the care of horses; is but a short time in the country; has five years' reference. Call or address for two days at Mr. Carey's, coach-maker, No. 216 West 42d st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; A CAREFUL and stylish driver and a thorough groom; light weight; excellent City reference from last employers. Address Quartermaine, Box No. 313 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS FIRST-class coachman; reference unexceptionable. Address T. P., Box No. 296 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; single; is a thorough horseman; experienced City driver; best City references. Call or address R. C., No. 140 West 31st st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; four years' City reference; is willing and obliging; wages no object. Apply at No. 403 West 29th st., St. John's Guild.

COACHMAN.—SCOTCH; MARRIED, NO FAMILY; understands the care of horses; excellent references. Call or address R. W., No. 67 Nassau st., seed store.

COACHMAN.—BY A COACHMAN; GOOD REFERences. Address A. B., Box No. 259 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-class single man; safe and careful driver; good height and appearance; best City reference. Call or address L. S., No. 37 West 13th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, (PROTESTant,) as coachman, who perfectly understands his business, and has left on account of family going to Europe; four years' reference can be had by calling or addressing B. W., No. 1,616 3d av.

GROOM.—BY A WELL-EDUCATED YOUNG MAN, (Protestant,) who has left on account of family going to Europe; best of reference can be had. For further particulars apply to D. S. H., No. 1,588 3d av., corner of 89th st.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG ENGLISHman (single) as waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; can be highly recommended by his last employer; no objection to the country. Address J. W., Box No. 310 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED YOUNG MAN AS waiter; understands his business perfectly; is willing and obliging; neat and tidy; has best City references. Apply at No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

WAITER.—AS WAITER IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, by a man who understands his business in all its branches; wages moderate; good City reference. Address J. F., Box No. 305 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER OR BUTLER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family; or butler; thoroughly understands his business; best City reference. Address or apply W. E., 131 West 29th st., for two days.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED MAN, WHO CAN give perfect satisfaction as to capability, honesty, and sobriety. Call on or address for two days D. S., No. 132 West 15th st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

CLERK.—BY A YOUNG MAN EIGHTEEN YEARS of age, who is well educated and not afraid of work, as clerk; best of references will be given as to honesty and ability. Address Adolph Simon, care M. Katz, No. 253 East 4th st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

GRATES AND FENDERS.

The largest manufacturers of low and half-low down grates for either hard or soft coal, or wood, with our celebrated dumping and shaking attachment.

Old grates altered to low, or half-low down andirons.

Gas logs, screens, shovels, tongs, &c., in large variety, wholesale and retail. Send for catalogue and price list. Liberal discount to the trade.

CONOVER, WOOLLEY & CO., No. 368 Canal st., N. Y.

W. D. & A. S. NICHOLS' 250 ENTIRELY new designs marble, slate, and wood mantels. Manufacturers iron cresting, stable fixtures, fence, grates, weather vanes, &c. Wholesale and retail. Send for catalogues, No. 73 Hudson st., opposite Worth st.

AT COST.—CLOSING OUT STOCK OF MARBLEized Mantels. Finest selection of Marble Mantels; all qualities; modern designs. Turning for the trade at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, West 51st st., between Broadway and 8th av.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, NEW DESIGNS, from $12 upward; also, monumental work at greatly reduced prices. Marble turning for the trade. A. KLABER, No. 134 East 18th st.

DRY GOODS.

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WILL CONTINUE THE SALE OF

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AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

FORMER PRICE $2 50, NOW $2.

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LADIES' SUITS AND OVERDRESSES.

A LARGE LOT OF OVERDRESSES IN ALL THE LEADING POPULAR MATERIALS AT $8, $9 50, $10, $11 50, $13, $14, $15, $18, $19 50.

FRENCH, GERMAN, ENGLISH, AND AMERICA WALKING JACKETS AT $9, $10, $11, $12, $14, $16, $20.

BLACK SILK SUITS AT $40, $50, and $60.

BLACK SILK DRESS, WITH CAMEL'S HAIR OVERDRESS, $65 FOR THE SUIT.

SAME, WITH BLACK CASHMERE OVERDRESS, $55 FOR THE SUIT.

CAMEL'S HAIR SUITS, complete, and BLACK CASHMERE SUITS at $39.

ALL TRIMMED IN THE NEWEST STYLES.

ALSO,

MISSES' AND BOYS' SUITS, FROM TWO YEARS OLD UPWARD, AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.

FURS.

A full line of ALASKA and SHETLAND SEAL SACQUES from 24 to 36 inch.

Full size SEAL SACQUES, $92, $98, and $110.

Fine ALASKA SEAL MUFF and BOA, $18, $20, and $22.

Good MINK MUFF and BOA, $18 to $20.

Choice BLACK MARTEN MUFF and BOA $12 to $15.

Handsome BLACK LYNX MUFF and BOA, $15, worth $20.

Fur lined SACQUES and CIRCULARS at POPULAR PRICES.

FUR TRIMMINGS, in GREAT VARIETY, from 50 cents to $12 a yard.

ALSO,

ELEGANT AND IMMENSE STOCK OF LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FINE UNDERWEAR CLOSING OUT

AT AND UNDER COST.

ALL THE FASHIONABLE STYLES AND SHADES OF

CAMEL'S HAIR CLOTH

AND OTHER

DRESS GOODS

AT PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.

SHAWLS

IN GREAT VARIETY, FROM A $1,000 INDIA, TO A $3 WRAP.

BLANKETS, FLANNELS, COMFORTERS, AND ALL THE BEST QUALITIES OF HOUSE-KEEPING GOODS AND DOMESTICS IN COMPLETE ASSORTMENT AT SATISFACTORY PRICES.

OTIS BRO'S RAILWAY ELEVATORS IN CONSTANT USE TO UPPER FLOORS.

Broadway, cor. 20th street, N. Y.

Only one block west of Fourth Avenue.

Grand street, cor. Chrystie, N. Y.

One block east of Bowery.

MME. LOUISE G. GOLARD WISHES TO announce to her lady customers and the public in general that she is still at No. 523 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts. first floor, where she carries on hair-dressing in the latest style, and hair-work made to order in the neatest manner; has just received a new plait from Paris, and can accommodate a few more ladies by the month; terms reasonable.

MILLINERY.

AT MARIE TILLMANN & CO.'S, OF PARIS, Importers of Fine Millinery, (successors to Mme. A. Michel,) No. 423 6th av., near 26th st., exposition of Winter Millinery from Virot, Turee, and Parisot; new velvets, opera, French felts, promenade hats, by "La France."

DRESS-MAKING.

MAISON BRODOWSKI, NO. 36 WEST 33D ST.—Perfect-fitting suits, in Parisian styles, of camel's hair and silk, from $40 to $75; all cashmere suits, $35; black silk, $75; ladies' materials made.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A PRACTICAL BUSINESS MAN OF UNQUEStionable standing would connect himself with an established first-class commission house, dry goods or hosiery; can furnish about $40,000 capital, which amount could perhaps be doubled, if necessary, within a year; replies useless unless the business can be shown to be unquestionably safe and profitable, and the firm in very best of credit. Address, giving real name, with full particulars, which shall be in strict confidence, F. S., Box No. 141 Times Office.

COLORADO SHEEP FARMING.—A PARTY controlling good water and extensive pasturage in the southern part of Colorado is desirous of increasing his interest in sheep, and will make favorable proposals to persons willing to embark a moderate capital in this remunerative business; New-York references. Address A. C., Box No. 2,989 Post Office, New-York.

BRANCH MANUFACTORIES AND SALES-room may be opened in each State for a very profitable business; good men having capital required; examine the articles and terms.
S. T. SCOTT, No. 119 Nassau st., Room No. 5.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

New-York, Dec. 1, 1875.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm name of WETMORE & RATHBORNE, for the transaction of a banking and brokerage business at No. 4 Exchange court.
C. F. WETMORE.
C. L. RATHBORNE.
Member of the New-York Stock Exchange.

MR. HARVEY B. STREETER HAS THIS day been admitted a member of our firm.
A. OBERG & CO.,
No. 80 Broadway.
New-York, Dec. 1, 1875.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—IN PURSUANCE OF an order of the Court of Chancery of New-Jersey, made in a certain cause therein depending, wherein FRANCIS HART and THEODORE L. DeVINNE are complainants, and THE TRENTON LOCK COMPANY are defendants, bearing date October nineteen, A. D. 1875, the undersigned Receiver of the said Trenton Lock Company, hereby gives notice to all creditors of the said Company, to present the same at his office, No. 55 East State street, Trenton, N. J., (under oath or affirmation,) to him their several claims and demands against the said company, on or before the nineteenth day February next, being four months from the date of said order, and in default thereof, they will be excluded from the benefits of such dividends as may thereafter be declared by said court upon the proceeds and effects of said Corporation.—Trenton, Nov. 6, 1875.
SAMUEL L. BAILY, Receiver.

HELP WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL RUBBER HAND STAMPS.—Good commissions and good stamps. Write or call for terms, &c. EVERSON & REED, No. 36 Vesey st., New-York City.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY, IN A FRENCH flat, a Protestant girl to do house-work; must be a good cook; no washing required; must have good references. Call between 11 and 2 o'clock, at the Albany, corner Broadway and 51st st., Apartment No. 27.

WANTED—A TRAVELING SALESMAN FOR THE south-western trade; an experienced man of good address, steady, and attentive to business; thoroughly competent to represent the best trade in fine shoes. Address Box No. 2,190 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—A TRAVELING SALESMAN FOR THE south-western trade; an experienced man of good address, steady, and attentive to business; thoroughly competent to represent the business in fine goods. Address Box No. 2,190 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—A MAN SERVANT COMPETENT TO fill a butler's place; none others need apply. Answer by letter to D., Post Office Box No. 1,479, stating by whom recently employed, and for what length of time, and giving names of references.

WANTED—A WAITRESS AND FINE WASHER; City reference required. Call at No. 27 West 52d st., after 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL WHO SPEAKS ENGlish as chamber-maid and waitress in an American family. Apply at No. 53 West 47th st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GARDENER TO TAKE charge of a gentleman's place. Address Box No. 1,167 Post Office, with name of last employer.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

ABYSSINIA...WED., Dec. 1|JAVA........WED., Dec. 15
ALGERIA.....WED., Dec. 8|*RUSSIA.....WED., Dec. 22

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP ABYSSINIA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 7 A. M. on WEDNESDAY, 1st of December, 1875. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

CELTIC..................SATURDAY, Dec. 4, at 9:30 A. M.
ADRIATIC................SATURDAY, Dec. 11, at 2 P. M.
BALTIC..................SATURDAY, Dec. 18, at 9:30 A. M.
GERMANIC................SATURDAY, Jan. 1, at 8 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $60, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

INMAN LINE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, Dec. 4, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.......Saturday, Dec. 11, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Dec. 18, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, Dec. 25, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER..Saturday, Jan. 1, 1876, at 8 A. M.

and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN.......................$60, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE.............................$28, Currency

Drafts issued at low rates.

For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For steerage passage at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

RED STAR LINE.

Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails. The following steamers are appointed to sail

FOR ANTWERP.

From Philadelphia.	From New-York.
VADERLAND...... Nov. 29	STATE OF NEVADA.Nov. 17
NEDERLAND.......Dec. 23	SWITZERLAND.....Dec. 11

FROM ANTWERP.

For Philadelphia.	For New-York.
NEDERLAND.......Nov. 29	SWITZERLAND.....Nov. 17
VADERLAND.......Dec. 23	STATE OF NEVADA.Dec. 11

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $60.

Steerage tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to

GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st., N.Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent, No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
B. VONDER BECKE, General European Agent, Antwerp.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

HOLLAND.............Thursday, Dec. 14, at 2:30 P. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Spain, Dec. 4, 9 A. M. | England, Dec. 18, 9 A. M.
The Queen, Dec. 11, 3 P. M. | Egypt, Dec. 25, 9 A. M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Eagle Pier, Hoboken Ferry, New-Jersey, as follows:

STATE OF INDIANA..................Thursday, Dec. 2
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.............Thursday, Dec. 16
STATE OF VIRGINIA.................Thursday, Dec. 30

And every alternate Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $70, and $80; return tickets, $120. Second cabin $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Queenstown,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows.

IDAHO...........................Dec. 7, at 12, noon.
DAKOTA..........................Dec. 14, at 6:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN.......................Dec. 21, at 12, noon
WYOMING.........................Dec. 28, at 6:30 A. M.
NEVADA..........................Jan. 4, at 10 A. M.
MONTANA.........................Jan. 11 at 3 P. M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT PLYMOUTH, GREAT BRITAIN.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

LABRADOR, Sanglier..................Saturday, Dec. 11
*PEREIRE, Danre.....................Saturday, Dec. 25

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

ANCHORIA...............SATURDAY, Dec. 4, 11 A. M.
VICTORIA...............SATURDAY, Dec. 11, 3 P. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency. Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.

Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:

FOR PORT-AU-PRINCE, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall:)

ANDES..............................Nov. ...
ALPS...............................Dec. 8.

FOR KINGSTON, AUX CAYES, and JACMEL:

ATLAS..............................Nov. 27.
CLARIBEL...........................Dec. 18.

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK. TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Dec. 2, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M. WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Dec. 4, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M. WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

TYBEE, Capt. KUEHL, SATURDAY, Dec. 4, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Dec. 7, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.

Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River,

For Aspinwall.

ACAPULCO...............................Dec. 15, noon

touching at all Central American and Pacific ports.

EXCURSION TICKETS

TO THE CHILIAN EXPOSITION AND RETURN,

Good till March, 1876, $351, gold.

Outward, only $221, gold.

From San Francisco for Japan and China.

GREAT REPUBLIC..................................Jan. 1

FROM SAN FRANCISCO for AUSTRALIA and NEW-ZEALAND, via HONOLULU SANDWICH ISLANDS,

CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO..................Monday, Dec. 6

For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.:

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MERIDA.....................Tuesday, Dec. 7
CITY OF VERA CRUZ..................Thursday, Dec. 9
CITY OF NEW-YORK...................Thursday, Dec. 16

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,

Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO

CITY OF MERIDA.....................Tuesday, Dec. 7

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway. Steamers will leave New-Orleans Dec. 16 and Jan. 1 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

FOR KINGSTON, (JAMAICA,) SAVANILLA, &c.

Steam-ship HENRY CHAUNCEY will be dispatched on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 8, at 12 M., for the above-named ports.

For passage, freight, and all other information, apply at office on pier foot of Canal st., North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

SHIPPING.

FLORIDA LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M. INSURANCE TO DESTINATION ONE-HALF PER CENT.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER RATES.

ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY OTHER LINES, AND NO DETENTIONS.

Goods loaded on steamer when shipped.

Mark goods care RAVENEL & CO., Charleston, S. C.

For rates of freight or passage apply to

J. W. QUINTARD & CO., No. 177 West st.

Or to BENTLEY D. HASELL, No. 317 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

HERMANN.....Sat., Dec. 4 | ODER..........Sat., Dec. 18
AMERICA.....Sat., Dec. 11 | DEUTSCHLAND...Sat., Dec. 25

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin..............................$100 gold
Second cabin...............................60 gold
Steerage...................................30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

CITY OF ATLANTIC..........SATURDAY.............DEC. 4
GEORGIA...................WEDNESDAY............DEC. 8

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., corner Warren,

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green,

Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, Gen. Agent, 317 B'way.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer MONTGOMERY, Faircloth, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail SATURDAY, Dec. 4, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida and Brunswick Railroads.

First-class passage to Fernandina.....................$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville....................22 50
First-class passage to Augusta.........................20 00
First-class to Albany..................................22 50

Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.

For freight or passage, apply to HERM. GELPCKE, No. 5 William st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

CRESCENT CITY......................THURSDAY, Dec. 2
COLUMBUS...........................TUESDAY, Dec. 14

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

WILSON LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

Sailing from Pier No. 53 North River:

NAVARINO.......Dec. 1 | COLOMBO..........Dec. 29
OTHELLO........Dec. 15 | HINDOO...........Jan. 12

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE AND STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON.

STONINGTON LINE,

FOR PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, AND BOSTON.

The elegant steamers RHODE ISLAND, NARRAGANSETT, and STONINGTON leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 4:30 P. M. Through tickets to principal New-England points at railroad depots and ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE, (direct.)

Steam-ships ELECTRA and GALATEA leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 P. M. Direct connection to Worcester and points beyond. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates. D. S. BABCOCK, President.

L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

SEA BIRD,

Capt. H. B. PARKER, for Red Bank and intermediate stations, Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 20th.. 1:00 P. M.	Friday, 19th.......10:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 23d.... 2:00 P. M.	Monday, 22d........1:00 P. M.
Thursday, 25th.. 2:00 P. M.	Wed'day, 24th......2:00 P. M.
Friday, 26th.... 2:00 P. M.	Friday, 26th.......7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 27th.. 2:00 P. M.	Saturday, 27th.....7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 30th... 9:00 A. M.	Monday, 29th.......8:00 A. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwell, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highland, (New-Paltz,) and Esopus, the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6:10, 6:20, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6:10, 6:20, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6:10, 6:20, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:30, and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6:20 P. M.

For New Brunswick, 7, 8, and 11 A. M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 11 A. M., 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10 and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville, 9:30 A. M., 2, 3 and 4:10 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Mercer and Somerset Branch, 3 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:30 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M., and via Monmouth Junction, 4:10 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M. via Perth Amboy, and 7:30 A. M. via Monmouth Junction.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M. and 9:20 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:05, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday, 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:05, 5:15, 6:10, 7:40, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M. Sunday, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, Aug. 8, 1875.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at

7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.

1 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Tunkhannock, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Eng'r.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 21, 1875, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, arriving at Niagara Falls 1:45 A. M.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 29, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.

E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg, with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:30 A. M.—NEWS TRAIN for Easton, Belvidere, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, &c.

6:15 A. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

7:45 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington and Easton, connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:00 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, Daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:15 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

1 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

5:15 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

7:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

8:30 P. M.—For Easton.

9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:35, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:00, 9:30, 10:15, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M.; 12:45, 1:00, 2:00, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 7:00, 7:40, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Autumn Arrangement of through trains, September, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M. THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

INSTRUCTION.

Collegiate Institute,

No. 40 Washington Square, New-York City.

(Location delightful and easy of access.)

DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

Thirty-third year. Now open.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE.

Central Park and 6th av. Boarding and Day School for Boys and Young Men of Seven to Twenty. New building unsurpassed for location, ventilation, interior arrangements. Prospectus sent on application.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

No. 5 East 22d st., corner Broadway.

Steadfast patrons a fair test of a school. One-fourth of present patrons have been such five years or more. Only good boys desired. Many have entered.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

No. 252 Madison av., between 38th and 39th sts. School hours 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M. The twenty-second annual circular contains the names of over twelve hundred pupils, present and past. Many of the latter are actively and prominently engaged in business or professional life, and are the references offered to the public. The circular (without the roll of pupils) is inserted in Trow's City Directory between pages 40 and 41.

SEWARD INSTITUTE

FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,

FLORIDA, Orange County, N. Y.—$160 pays for board, tuition, fuel, light, &c., for 20 weeks in this well-known Institution; advantages superior; number limited; open Sept. 14. Send for catalogue. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 1 Winthrop place, one block from N. Y. University, begins 39th year Sept. 13; primary, commercial, and classical departments. M. M. Hobby, B. S. Lassiter, Prins.

RYE SEMINARY.—TWO YOUNG LADIES MAY be admitted to fill vacancies now existing. Address Mrs. S. J. LIFE, Rye, N. Y.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART.—DRAWING, water-colors, and oil-painting. 67 University place, (New-York Society Library,) between 12th and 13th sts.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' ENGLISH, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies and children. No. 13 East 31st st.

D. S. EVERSON'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, corner 42d st. and 6th av., opposite Reservoir Park. "Short lessons thoroughly mastered."

WINCHESTER INSTITUTE, CONN.—FOR both sexes; fits boys for college. JAMES COWLES, Principal.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN-on-Hudson, offers unusual advantages for boys. Reopens Sept. 14. ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

WILLIAM H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No. 1,214 Broadway.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG PARISIAN LADY, A GRADUATE from the Sorbonne, offers her services as teacher in French, music, drawing, writing, and needle-work, at reasonable rates. Address, in person or by letter, Mrs. H. C., No. 54 East 41st st.

MRS. MITCHELL SUPPLIES SCHOOLS and families with reliable teachers, governesses, and tutors, resident or visiting; information given of good schools; French, German, and Italian spoken. Teachers' Bureau, No. 67 West 35th st.

SCHOOLS AND SEMINARIES SUPPLIED with accomplished teachers; no charge for introducing; pupils directed; teachers state qualifications. Address AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL UNION, No. 737 Broadway. Established 1857.

A YOUNG LADY FROM NORTH OF Germany gives lessons for 30 cents to ladies. Address TEACHER, Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

PROF. C. DE LA VERGNE, TEACHER OF French, takes classes or single pupils. Address No. 30 West 27th st., New-York.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 15th day of November, A. D. 1875, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES H. LIVINGSTON, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York and EDWARD B. NEWBURN, of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings and State of New-York, who have carried on business for the six months next immediately preceding the filing of their petition in the City of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts or either of them, to them or either of them, or for their use or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, and of each of them individually, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of their estate, and of the separate estate of each of them, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 20th day of December, A. D. 1875, at twelve o'clock M. OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE FAXON and HALL W. TEBBETTS, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of George Faxon and Hall W. Tebbetts, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 21st day of December, A. D. 1875, at twelve o'clock M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court. OLIVER FISKE, Marshal.—Messenger.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH SIMONSFELD and ASSER GREENBAUM, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned Trustee of the estate and effects of Joseph Simonsfeld and Asser Greenbaum, bankrupts, hereby gives notice that a final dividend will be declared among the creditors of the said bankrupts, who have proved their claims, on or about the 20th day of December, 1875. All creditors or other interested parties are requested to prove their claims before, or file their proved claims with, James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, to whom the case was referred, at his office, No. 7 Beekman street, New-York City, on or before that day.—Dated New-York, November 29, 1875. EDWARD MOLSON, Trustee, No. 541 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY T. HELMBOLD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to an order of this Court, dated the 29th day of December, 1875, that a third general meeting of the creditors of Henry T. Helmbold, bankrupt, will be held at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 17th day of December, 1875, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court, for the purposes named in section 5,093, of the Revised Statutes of the United States, title LXI., Bankruptcy. GEORGE JONES, Assignee.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—NOTICE IS hereby given that GEORGE J. KUHN, of the City of New-Brunswick, County of Middlesex, and State of New-Jersey, hath this day made an assignment to the subscriber of his estate for the equal benefit of his creditors, and that the said creditors must exhibit their respective claims under oath or affirmation within the term of three months.—Dated Nov. 24, A. D. 1875. d1-law-3wW* BENJAMIN P. HUBBARD, Assignee.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

FEW DOORS FROM FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL. Pleasant rooms and board. No. 44 West 24th st. Location most central; terms moderate.

NOS. 20 AND 22 EAST 35TH ST. Mrs. M. B. SUMNER has two very pleasant third-story rooms to let on reasonable terms; also, a handsome parlor suite in her house No. 8 East 57th st.

NO. 160 2D AV.—A PRIVATE FAMILY OCcupying first-class house, would let a large, pleasant, neatly-furnished front room, with bedroom and private bath-room attached, with every convenience; breakfast if desired.

FIFTH AV., NEAR 30TH ST.—PRIVATE family will rent elegantly-furnished parlor and bedroom on third floor, with strictly first-class board; references exchanged. Address M. B., Box No. 2,468 Post Office.

AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED FLOOR, FOUR light rooms, bath and every requisite for parties desiring choice accommodations, at moderate price; undoubted references; location Murray Hill, near 5th av. E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

NO. 109 EAST 28TH ST.—PARTIES IN SEARCH of comfortable, warm, well-furnished rooms, with excellent table, can have their choice of second or third floors; families or single gentlemen; hall rooms; terms very moderate.

A SECOND FLOOR, OR MORE ROOM IF desired, handsomely furnished, with or without board, in a private family of two adults; an unexceptionable location; references. Call at No. 145 West 47th st., near 6th av.

NO. 51 WEST 36TH ST.—A PRIVATE FAMILY offers parlor and two bedrooms communicating, second floor; exclusive bath, private table, if preferred; also, one large room, third floor; terms moderate; references.

SUPERIOR ROOMS, WITH BOARD, FOR families; second floor room, southern exposure; rooms for gentlemen; large room with grate and closet, fourth floor. No. 116 West 45th st.

MOST BEAUTIFUL PRIVATE APARTMENTS on 5th av., near 48th st.; private table only. Address A. P., Box No. 301 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

ONE SECOND FLOOR TO RENT, WITH or without private table; two pleasant rooms on fourth floor, with board; unexceptionable references; No. 29 West 17th st.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.—TWO HANDSOME suites of rooms on first and second floor, with or without private table; terms low to suitable parties; also upper rooms; references.

SECOND-STORY FRONT ROOMS TO RENT, with board; also other rooms, en suite or singly; references exchanged. Apply at Nos. 106 and 108 East 23d st.

NO. 354 WEST 23D ST.—A FINE LARGE second story front alcove room, with first-class board, in private family; all conveniences; references exchanged.

NO. 30 EAST 23D ST.—TO LET, WITH board, handsomely-furnished third floor, en suite or singly; second and fourth floor front rooms; references given and required.

TO LET, WITH FIRST-CLASS BOARD—A suite of handsomely-furnished rooms on 48th st., between 5th and 6th avs.; family private. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

TO LET—A LARGE, HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED front parlor to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen; location and table first-class. No. 62 West 22d st.

NO. 31 WEST 16TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—A private family have a handsome suite of apartments, with private table or breakfast only; highest references required.

NOS. 18 AND 20 EAST 28TH ST., BETWEEN Madison and 5th avs.; good accommodations, with board, for good-class families, at moderate price; small tables; table d'hote. H. LEFLER.

SECOND FLOOR, LARGE AND HALL ROOM, handsomely furnished, single and other pleasant rooms, with board; house unexceptionable; reduced prices; references. No. 4 West 22d st.

5TH AV., 45, BET. 11TH AND 12TH STS. Spacious suite of apartments on parlor floor, newly painted and furnished, with or without private table. References exchanged.

NO. 17 EAST 31ST ST., BETWEEN MADISON AND 5TH AVS.—Elegant suite of rooms newly and handsomely furnished; private table only; highest references.

ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR, VERY PLEASANT, with every convenience, to rent, with first-class board. Family private. Apply 358 West 23d st.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS for families and gentlemen, with board; reasonable prices.

NO. 2 WEST 39TH ST., FIRST HOUSE from 5th av.—One large handsomely-furnished suite of apartments, with private table.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—LARGE, HANDSOME room, second floor, southern exposure; terms moderate. No. 150 West 34th st.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., with board, handsomely furnished rooms, en suite or singly; house and table first class.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH board for families or single gentlemen, at No. 34 West 38th st.

HANDSOME ROOMS, WITH GOOD board, at moderate terms; highest references. No. 48 West 15th st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 341.—MRS. SEAVER WILL rent very desirable apartments to families, with private tables, or to gentlemen, with breakfast.

NO. 29 WEST 26TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Elegant rooms, with a generous table, for families and gentlemen.

ONE LARGE HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED room, third floor, for one or two gentlemen, with board, at No. 23 West 30th st.; references.

NO. 50 WEST 19TH ST.—ONE OR MORE handsomely-furnished large rooms, third floor, front; strictly first-class board.

NO. 47 EAST 28TH ST.—LARGE SECOND AND third floor rooms, also hall room, to let, with board, to gentleman and wife and single gentleman.

NO. 8 EAST 9TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—ONE handsomely furnished suite of rooms to let, with or without private table; references.

ADJOINING GRAND HOTEL.—ROOMS FOR gentlemen, with or without board; reference exchanged. No. 36 West 31st st.

MRS. CAMP AND MISS ANDREWS OFFER one suite and one single room, with board. No. 1 West 38th st.

NO. 46 WEST 51ST ST. AND NO. 22 EAST 49TH ST.—Double and single rooms; superior table board; house thoroughly first-class; references.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS MAY BE HAD, with board, at No. 48 East 21st st.; location unexceptionable.

NO. 91 7TH AV., BETWEEN 15TH AND 16TH STS.—Furnished rooms, with board, to let to gentlemen, or gentleman and wife.

NO. 13 PARK AV.

A neatly furnished and very pleasant front room to let, with board; references.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, ELEGANT SUITES OF rooms; also single rooms. No. 119 West 23d st.

NOS. 76 AND 78 MADISON AV.—ROOMS TO rent, with board.

NO. 250 MADISON AV.—PARLOR FLOOR TO rent, with private table; sunny exposure.

NO. 29 WEST 21ST ST.—TWO DESIRABLE hall rooms, with board for gentlemen; references.

AT NO. 35 EAST 21ST ST.—VERY DESIRABLE rooms, with or without private table.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—FOR THREE ADULTS, CHILD of three years, and maid, in private family; will require three large bedrooms and parlor. Address WEST, Box No. 124 *Times* Office, stating price, location, and full particulars; no others will meet with attention; first-class accommodations required.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, A second or third story front room, bedroom adjoining, with board; location between 14th and 23d sts., 4th and 6th avs.; references. Address, with particulars, J. M., Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING A beautifully-furnished house, will let a choice of two or three desirable rooms; location central and neighborhood unexceptionable. Call at No. 124 West 13th st., few doors west of 6th av.

AN ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS ON PARLOR floor, with private bath; also a single room to let, to gentlemen, without board, in a private family. No. 37 East 19th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

NEAR THE ST. CLOUD HOTEL—TWO DEsirable elegantly-furnished apartments, second floor, in a first-class private house, with home comforts. No. 140 West 42d st.

TO LET—AT NO. 414 2D AV., TWO FRONT ROOMS and two bedrooms; adults only; $22 per month. Owner can be seen on premises between 10 and 12 o'clock.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED PARLOR and bed-room on first floor; also room on second and hall room for gentlemen; references. No. 14 East 28th st., between 5th and Madison avs.

NO. 18 WEST 25TH ST.—TO LET, FURNISHED rooms, without board, two very desirable ones on second floor, one on third, and two on fourth

NO. 41 WEST 9TH ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms to let; desirable location.

WINTER RESORTS.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, NASSAU, N. P., BAHAMAS.—Now open; the most delightful climate in the world; steamers will leave Savannah, Ga., every ten days and make the trip in two days. For particulars, address JAMES LIDGERWOOD, 758 Broadway

PERSONAL.

WILL PARTY WHO ADDRESSED HOUSEkeeper "E. P. F. in last Sunday's *Times* appoint another interview; will explain the disappointment. Address E. P. F., Box No. 271 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

PROCTOR

The DISTINGUISHED LECTURER and SCIENTIST, will give a course of FIVE LECTURES on ASTRONOMY at STEINWAY HALL, as follows:

Dec. 13—The Birth and Growth of Worlds.
Dec. 17—The Life and Death of Worlds.
Dec. 21—Other Worlds than Ours.
Jan. 5—Other Suns than Ours.
Jan. 7—The Great Mysteries of the Universe.

These Lectures will be BRILLIANTLY ILLUSTRATED with STEREOPTICON VIEWS.

Reserved seat tickets for the COURSE......................$3

Now on sale at the office of the AMERICAN LITERARY BUREAU, Room No. 26 Cooper Institute.

P. S.—This course will be given also at the BROOKLYN ACADEMY,

Dec. 14, 16, 20, and Jan. 4 and 10. TICKETS now on sale at CHANDLER'S, Montague st., Brooklyn.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

BYRON'S GREAT LONDON COMEDY SENSATION,

OUR BOYS.

EVERY NIGHT at 8. SATURDAY MATINEE at 1:30.

IN ACTIVE REHEARSAL,

PIQUE; A PLAY OF TO-DAY!

By AUGUSTIN DALY.

STEINWAY HALL. THEODORE THOMAS.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, DEC. 2, AT 2.

THEODORE THOMAS.

SECOND FULL PUBLIC REHEARSAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 4, AT 8.

SECOND SYMPHONY CONCERT.

Soloist: Mme. MADELINE SCHILLER, Piano.

SYMPHONY, No. 2, C minor, op. 134 (new)....Reinecke
CONCERTSTUECK, op 92 (first time)..........Schumann
Mme. MADELINE SCHILLER and ORCHESTRA.
INTRODUCTION, } "Tristan und Isolde"........Wagner
FINALE, }
SYMPHONY, No. 7, in A, op. 92..............Beethoven

PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL. Reserved seats and tickets can be had THIS MORNING at the box office of Steinway Hall, at G. Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway, at No. 114 Broadway, and at No. 33 Union square.

THIRD AVENUE THEATRE.

Between 30th and 31st sts.

EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock. WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES at 2 o'clock.

J. W. McAndrews, French Twin Sisters, H. T. Mudge, Bobby and Alice Daly, Ella Sheldon.

Concluding with UNCLE EPH'S DREAM.

Reserved seats, 75 cents; orchestra chairs, 50 cents; parquet, 25 cents.

ORGAN CONCERTS.

Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison av. and 42d st.—Second Season; Thirty-eighth Concert.—WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock. Organists, Miss JOSEPHINE T. LOSEE, of the Hanson Place Methodist Church, Brooklyn; SAMUEL P. WARREN, of the Church of the Holy Trinity, New-York. Violinist, CARL FEININGER. Admission, 25 cents.

LYRIC HALL, 6TH AV., RESERVOIR SQUARE.

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 4, at 8 o'clock.

Mr. GEO. W. WOODWARD

and

Miss RACHEL J. WILBUR

in

DRAMATIC READINGS.

Tickets, 50 cents.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,

OPERA-HOUSE, BROADWAY AND 29TH ST.

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SEATS SECURED. MATINEE SATURDAY at 2.

YE COUSIN JONATHAN OULD FOLKS.

Will appear at Masonic Temple.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, ye 1st daye of Dec., A. D. 1875

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16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS. BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH

JAMES T. BATES & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 11 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

MEMBERS OF THE STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGES.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

We draw on—

LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, PALL MALL BRANCH, (69,) LONDON.

SOCIETE GENERALE, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BRANCH No. 4 PLACE DE L'OPERA, PARIS.

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BANKERS,

PLACE BEL AIR, GENEVA.

Travelers will find our correspondents centrally located, and can obtain from them drafts on all other Cities and Countries.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OMAHA BRIDGE BONDS.—In accordance with the provisions of the above bonds we, the undersigned, hereby give notice that the following numbers, viz.:

1,816	1,903	1,629	599	2,137
1,922	2,255	703	1,288	970
1,308	2,027	1,833	109	217
33	185	2,348	1,060	1,431
2,063	1,959	2,010	1,281	46
2,374	1,016	2,168	1,950	1,537
736	73	2,053	2,428	1,470
1,088	448	2,274	2,060	752
1,795	1,055	1,872	2,397	1,326
822	1,384	1,662	591	1,168
622				

were this day designated by lot in our presence to be redeemed, together with the premium thereon, as provided in said bonds at the London and San Francisco Bank, Limited, No. 22 Old Broad st., London, E. C., England, or at the office of Drexel, Morgan & Co., in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of April, 1876

NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1875.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN, } Trustees.
FRED. L. AMES, }
J. HOOD WRIGHT, Of Drexel, Morgan & Co.

[L.S.] Attest: HENRY L. THORNELL, Notary Public.

DESIRABLE SECURITIES,

8 AND 10 PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGES,

Carefully selected on improved real estate in Cincinnati, Chicago, and other Western cities.

ILLINOIS REGISTERED BONDS

AND

8 per cent. Water and Gas Companies' Bonds,

For sale by

PERKINS, LIVINGSTON, POST & CO., NO. 59 LIBERTY ST.

CHASE & ATKINS,

BANKERS AND BROKERS

NO. 18 BROAD STREET. NEW-YORK.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.

GOLD; GOVERNMENT, STATE, MUNICIPAL, AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 1, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 5, 1876. The transfer-books will be closed on the 4th inst. and reopen Jan. 6, proximo. GEO. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 287 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 22, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of the GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY will be held at the principal office of the Company, No. 287 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of December, 1875, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M. CORNELIUS DOREMUS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 66 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at their office on MONDAY, Dec. 6, 1875, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M. The Transfer-books will be closed until after that date. THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

SECURITY LIFE INSURANCE AND ANNUITY COMPANY, Nos. 31 AND 33 PINE ST.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THE second class will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, the 14th day of December next. Poll open from 12 to 1 o'clock. ISAAC H. ALLEN, Secretary.

SAFEGUARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 152 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTY Directors and three inspectors of the next election will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, 8th day of December next, the polls being open from 12 to 1 o'clock. JAMES YERRANCE, Secretary.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 18 WALL ST.,

execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S. CASTE.

Proprietor and Manager........Mr. LESTER WALLACK

Commences 8 o'clock. Terminates 10:40.

EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE,

Robertson's most perfect work,

CASTE.

Characters by Messrs. H. J. MONTAGUE, HARRY BECKETT, C. A. STEVENSON, E. M. HOLLAND, Misses ADA DYAS, EFFIE GERMON, and Mme. PONISI.

In consequence of the BRILLIANT SUCCESS of CASTE, other NOVELTIES are for the present POSTPONED.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. DICKENS.

JARRETT & PALMER............Lessees and Managers

EVENINGS WITH CHARLES DICKENS.

Engagement for this week only of the popular dramatic author and comedian, Mr.

GEO. FAWCETT ROWE,

who gives his renowned impersonation of the character of Wilkins Micawber, in Charles Dickens' charming Christmas story,

LITTLE EM'LY,

which is produced with magnificent scenic effects, ingenious mechanical adjuncts, and powerful cast.

MATINEE on SATURDAY, at 1:30 o'clock.

*** MRS. EMMA WALLER is engaged and will appear next MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 6, in her renowned part of MEG MERRILIES.

*** Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS are engaged.

LYCEUM THEATRE. FECHTER TO-MORROW.

SPECIAL NOTICE. NO PERFORMANCE TO-NIGHT in consequence of necessary rehearsals for the proper production TO-MORROW NIGHT of L'ABIME.

TO-MORROW (Thursday) NIGHT, at 8 precisely, RE-ENTREE AND FIRST APPEARANCE IN FRENCH DRAMA OF THE WORLD'S REPRESENTATIVE ACTOR, Mr. CHARLES FECHTER, when will be performed, with entirely new scenery, costumes, appointments, and a grand mise en scene, Mr. Fechter's version of Mr. Charles Dickens' romantic story, NO THOROUGHFARE.

L'ABIME.

in which Mr. Fechter will enact, for the first time in French, RISCHENBACH, better known in the English version as Jules Obenreizer, supported by the distinguished Parisian Company.

FRIDAY—Second appearance of Fechter in L'ABIME.
SATURDAY, at 1:30—GRAND FECHTER MATINEE.
SATURDAY NIGHT, (by request)—NOS INTIMES.

MASONIC TEMPLE.

The GRAND BAZAAR in aid of the medical and zenana work in China and India will be opened on MONDAY, Nov. 29, at 7 o'clock, in the Masonic Temple, 6th av., corner of 23d st. There will be addresses and music, and Japanese, Bulgarian, and Hindoo gentlemen will be present in their own costumes. The CENTENNIAL TEA PARTY will be presided over by ladies in the dress of 100 years ago, and the RELIC ROOM by young ladies in the dress of the same period. The TEA-SHIP NANCY and the Floral Temple will be among the attractions of the Fair.

Single admission, 25 cents. Season ticket, 50 cents.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.

Lessees and Managers.......Messrs. SHOOK & PALMER

EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK

and at

SATURDAY MATINEE,

Reproduction of

THE TWO ORPHANS,

as played at

The Union Square Theatre, New-York.

Box office open daily from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. 624 BROADWAY.

JOHN F. POOLE..............................Manager

Reappearance of the beautiful and fearless gymnast, Mlle. LEONA DARE.

First appearance of the monarch of Banjoists, Mr. E. M. HALL.

Reappearance of Mr. WILLIAM COURTRIGHT, in "FLEWRY." The wonderful PONY CIRCUS, THE BEST COMPANY IN AMERICA.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.

HEBREW CHARITY FAIR,

IN AID OF THE

MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL,

Will open at Gilmore's Garden on MONDAY EVENING, the 6th December next, at 7:30 o'clock.

E. B. HART, Chairman Executive Committee.

Season tickets are now ready and can be obtained of the undersigned. SAMUEL M. SCHAFER, Chairman Finance Committee, No. 15 Broad st.

JOE COBURN vs. Prof. W. CLARK.

The GLOVE MATCH, to spar one hour with blackened gloves for $250 a side,

Will take place at TURNER HALL, Nos. 66 and 68 East 4th st., THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock.

Admission, $1. A limited number of reserved seats at $2.

PARISIAN VARIETIES. 16TH ST. & BROADWAY.

Temple of Sensational Art.

Tremendous hit of VASSAR OUTDONE.

Most elegant, delightful resort in New-York; Epicurean, voluptuous, tasteful, beautiful, passional novelties. A MELANGE DE FASCINATION. Lovely women, gorgeous ballets, female models, sensational sketches, voluptuous dances, funny farces. Evenings, 8 o'clock; Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday matinées, 2 o'clock.

GRAND CONCERT—TO-MORROW (THURSDAY) EVENING, Dec. 2, at the Church of the Disciples, (Rev. George H. Hepworth,) at which Miss Annie J. Borie, soprano; Miss Anna Drasdil, contralto; Mr. William J. Hill, tenor; Mr. George F. Sargent, baritone, and the Symphonia Quartet will sing, and Mr. Walter R. Johnston will exhibit the organ; Mr. M. Leosch, accompanist. Admission, 50 cts.; reserved seats, 75 cts.

FINANCIAL.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, Bankers, 12 Wall St., New York, allow interest on deposits, draw Bills on London & Paris; also issue Letters of Credit available in the principal cities abroad. Investment Securities for sale.

NEWARK CITY SEVENS,

JERSEY CITY SEVENS,

Houston & Texas Central First Mortgage Bonds,

BOUGHT AND SOLD BY

WILLIAM T. MEREDITH & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 37 WILLIAM ST.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS,

NO. 31 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

GOVERNMENT BONDS; STATE, MUNICIPAL, RAILROAD SECURITIES, AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

C. D. WOOD. S. D. DAVIS.

NEW-YORK CITY

Six per Cent. Currency Bonds.

MAY AND NOVEMBER.

For sale by

DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

Newark City Sevens,

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BOUGHT AND SOLD BY

WILLIAM T. MEREDITH & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 37 WILLIAM ST.

MONEY LOANED AT 8 PER CENT. INterest, payable semi-annually, at no expense to the lenders on first mortgage, improved property in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, by COLGATE HOYT.

References—J. B. Colgate & Co., No. 47 Wall st.
J. B. Trevor, Esq., No. 47 Wall st.
Humphrey & Co., No. 103 Gold st.

10 PER CENT. INTEREST

will be paid by good borrowers, first mortgage, ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE worth at least three times the amount borrowed. Call and examine full description of property, at office of THE CORBIN BANKING COMPANY, No. 61 Broadway, New-York.

$10 TO $500 INVESTED IN WALL ST. often leads to fortune. A 72 page book, entitled, "Men and Idioms of Wall Street," explaining everything. SENT FREE. JOHN HICKLING & CO., Bankers and Brokers, No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE RECEIVERS, ST. LOUIS, Nov. 29, 1875.

THE COUPONS OF THE EQUIPMENT AND INCOME BONDS of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, due on Dec. 1, will be paid at the National Bank of Commerce, in the City of New-York.

OLIVER GARRISON, }
THOS. T. BUCKLEY, } Receivers.
JOHN H. BEACH, }

THE COUPONS OF THE METROPOLITAN Gas-light Company of the City of New-York, due Dec. 1 next, will be paid on presentation at the German-American Bank. H. E. KUMMEL, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1875.

THE COUPONS OF THE PEOPLE'S GAS-LIGHT and Coke Company, of Chicago, due Dec. 1, 1875, will be paid at the Bank of New-York, National Banking Association. A. M. BILLINGS, President.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Interest commences from 1st January, April, July, and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 23D st. and 6th av., New-York.—Interest computed and compounded January and July. Interest paid, Six per Cent. Interest commences the 1st of the month next following the deposit. Bank open daily; also, Monday Wednesday, and Saturday evenings.

JOHN E. DE WITT, Pres.
GEO. C. WALDO, Sec. H. K. THURBER, Vice Pres.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE,

BROADWAY AND 14TH ST.

SHERIDAN SHOOK...................................Proprietor
A. M. PALMER..Manager

EVERY NIGHT,

ROSE MICHEL,

AN Illustrated with the MOST ELABORATE AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY ever set upon a stage, and with a cast of UNEXAMPLED STRENGTH,

UNDOUBTED including the following favorite names:

TRIUMPH. Messrs. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Stuart Robson, Fred. Robinson, J. H. Stoddart, John Parselle, Eben Plympton, T. E. Morris, W. H. Wilder, and W. S. Quigley, and Misses Rose Eytinge, Fanny Morant, Nina Varian, (by kind permission of Lester Wallack,) and Augusta Raymond.

SATURDAY, DEC. 4,

THIRD MATINEE OF ROSE MICHEL.

Seats secured two weeks in advance.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. WACHTEL.

Last week of the brilliant season.

WACHTEL GRAND OPERA.

Director..................................AD. NEUENDORFF

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 1,

Verdi's grand opera, in four acts,

IL TROVATORE.

WACHTEL in his grand rôle of MANRICO.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 3,

(Twentieth subscription night,)

and last night of the season,

Adam's romantic opera, in three acts,

THE POSTILLION OF LONJUMEAU.

THEODORE WACHTEL......as.......CHAPELON

Seats secured at Academy and No. 114 Broadway.

MONDAY, Dec. 6, WACHTEL OPERA, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

PARK THEATRE. NO FREE LIST.

Mr. Stuart has to announce the

FAREWELL NIGHTS

of the

UNPRECEDENTEDLY BRILLIANT ENGAGEMENT

of

MR. AND MRS. J. W. FLORENCE,

constituting

"AN EPOCH IN ART,"

who will bring to a close, on Dec. 17,

THE FALL SEASON.

88TH PERFORMANCE TO-NIGHT.

EVENING AT 8. SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2.

Box-sheet now open for remaining nights of

MIGHTY DOLLAR.

Seats secured four weeks in advance.

FRIDAY, DEC. 3,

BENEFIT OF

Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE,

when she will give for the ninetieth time her inimitable performance of Mrs. GEN. GILFLORY. Box-sheet now on.

CHICKERING HALL. VON BULOW.

LAST VON BULOW NIGHT (but one.)

First appearance in New-York of Miss LIZZIE CRONYN.

Programme for WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 1, at 8.

JOACHIM RAFF—Second Grand Trio, for Violin and Violoncello, Opus 112, in G.

Dr. DAMROSCH, Mr. BERGNER, HANS VON BULOW.

ROSSINI—"La Saparazione"..................Miss CRONYN.

SCHUMANN—"Carnaval de Vienne." Suite of five fancy pieces, opus 26.

GORDIGIANI—"O Santissima Vergine."

RUBINSTEIN—"Thou'rt Like Unto a Flower."

Miss CRONYN.

RHEINBERGER—Quartet, Piano and Strings, opus 38.

Dr. Damrosch, Messrs. Matzka, Bergner, Hans Von Bülow.

FRIDAY—LAST NIGHT OF VON BULOW.

SATURDAY—LAST MATINEE MUSICALE, AT 2.

ADMISSION ONE DOLLAR.

Reserved Seats, $2. Seats at Schuberth's music store, No. 23 Union square, and No. 114 Broadway.

CHICKERING PIANOS are used by VON BULOW.

COLOSSEUM,

BROADWAY AND 35TH ST.

THE SIEGE OF PARIS

May be seen from 10 to 5 P. M. and from 7 to 10 P. M.

Admission 50 cents. The LARGEST AND FINEST OIL PAINTING in America, covering 20,000 SQUARE FEET of canvas. Bring opera or field glasses.

EAGLE THEATRE. BROADWAY AND 33D ST.

Mr. JOSH HART..................Proprietor and Manager

Reappearance of the Queen of English Opera, Miss JULIA MATHEWS.

Miss MATHEWS will appear as Jenny Lind in the musical farce of JENNY LIND. Mr. G. H. MACDERMOTT, the unequaled comedian and vocalist, in a new collection of original comic songs. The entire company in a new melange of acts, sketches, &c. To conclude every evening and matinées with the pantomime of KIM-KA.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

ASSOCIATION HALL.

Y. M. C. A. LECTURE COURSE.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 3, at 8 o'clock.

WILLIAM PARSONS,

The distinguished Irish orator.

Subject:

GEORGE STEPHENSON, FATHER OF RAILWAYS; OR, FROM THE PIT TO THE PALACE.

Tickets, 50 cents.

Mr. BIALLA will preside at the organ.

STEINWAY HALL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 1, 1875.

SELECTIONS FROM CHOPIN.

FREDERIC BOSCOVITZ...........................Pianist

Admission free.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE,

Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway, opp. Metropolitan Hotel.

Every evening and Tuesday and Friday Matinee.

GUS WILLIAMS and all the stars appear.

"The best entertainment in the City."

MUSICAL.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS—SQUARE, Grand, Upright, and Cabinet Grand—are the best made; wood thoroughly seasoned; touch elastic; tone even, pure, and sweet; singing quality superior; delicacy and power of tone unsurpassed; improvements all modern; warranted for six years. A first-class piano at a reasonable price. Terms easy. Pianos to let until rent money pays for them, as per contract. Send for circulars. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & SONS.

A.—FOR RENT—UPRIGHT, SQUARE, AND GRAND pianos of our own make; also, for sale and rent, a number of fine second-hand pianos, in perfect order. WILLIAM KNABE & CO., No. 112 5th av., above 16th st.

DANCING.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S

DANCING SCHOOL,

NO. 212 FIFTH AV.

Brooklyn Branch at No. 198 Washington st. Classes or private lessons for ladies, gentlemen, and children. For particulars send for a circular.

BILLIARDS.

AMERICAN STANDARD BEVEL BILLIARD-TAbles, with Delaney's wire cushions, solely used in all championship and match games; second-hand tables at great bargains. W. H. GRIFFITH & CO., 40 Vesey st.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE C. LAMB, late of the City of New-York, and residing at Whitestone, Long Island, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business in Flushing, Queens County, New-York, on or before the 7th day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the fifth day of October, 1875. HENRY CLEMENT, Executor, &c., of George C. Lamb, deceased, Flushing.

S. H. THAYER, Proctor for Executor, No. 150 Nassau st., New-York.

o6-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES KELLY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their office, for the transaction of the business of the estate, at the office of Messrs. Martin & Smith, No. 50 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of February, 1876.—Dated New-York, seventeenth day of July, 1875.

GEO. W. DUER,
LAW. D. KIERNAN,
Executors of James Kelly, deceased.

jy22-law6mW.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN A. STEVENS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 17 East 22d street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twelfth day of January next.—Dated New-York, the sixth day of July, 1875. WILLIAM B. RICE, Executor.

B. K. TRUE, Proctor, No. 43 Wall st.

jy7-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH MOSBACK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Lewis S. Goebel, No. 254 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the thirtieth day of May next.—Dated New-York, the twenty-third day of November, 1875.

BERNARD AMEND, } Executors.
n24-law6mW* JOSEPH KOEBLE, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PHILIP GILMAN, late of the City of New-York, No. 99 Barclay street, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, Tribune building, No. 154 Nassau street, Room No. 41, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-fifth day of November next.—Dated New-York, the twenty-fifth day of May, 1875.

je2-law6mW LEO GOLDMARK, Executor.

STORAGE.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, baggage, &c., in separate rooms, at lowest rates; buildings well lighted and ventilated, and have every convenience; elevator; watchman; furniture boxed and shipped. MICHALES & SON, Nos. 38, 40, and 42 Commerce st., near Bleecker.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

THE EXTRAVAGANT CHARGES FOR TERM FEES—A CHANGE IN THE LAW DEMANDED.

The extravagant fees of the Sheriff's office have long been a subject of dispute on the part of the legal community. One of the most vexatious and exorbitant of these exactions is embraced under the head of "term fees," a species of taxation for which there is just sufficient legal coloring to render the Sheriff's right to enforce it a matter of doubt. The term fee consists of fifty cents levied upon each case brought before the courts, the fee being charged at each term of court upon every action included in the calendar at that time. Thus if there are 2,000 cases on the calender at the 1st of January the Sheriff receives fifty cents for each case. If 100 of them are tried in the ensuing month the Sheriff, on the opening of the February term, charges over again for the 1,900 remaining, as well as for the additional new suits which may have been begun during the month. In this way the majority of the cases in all the civil courts are saddled with repeated charges for term fees, until the aggregate becomes an intolerable burden upon the litigants. There are cases now on the docket of the Supreme Court which have been taxed from $50 to $100 for term fees, and which are still untried. The ostensible purpose for which the fee is allowed is to compensate the Sheriff for summoning the juries which try the causes. The original law to this effect dates back to a period when the amount of litigation was comparatively small, and when cases were usually decided in one or two terms. Its framers never contemplated the crowded condition of the court calendars at the present time, and in fixing the amount of fees to be paid the Sheriff, had regard for the extent of the work required of him. This is apparent from the language of the clause in question, which is as follows:

> "For summoning the jury to attend any court, fifty cents in each cause noticed for trial at such court, *or placed on the calendar for trial.*"

It cannot be supposed for a moment that the Legislature of the day in which this statute became a law intended that the vast amount of legal business in the Metropolis should be repeatedly taxed in this manner for the benefit of a single local office. The law was framed at a time when the great proportion of litigation was transacted in courts remote from the cities, and when the long delays of the present day were unknown. At present the Supreme Court holds terms of court in January, February, March, April, May, June, October, November, and December, making nine different occasions in each year in which the Sheriff claims the right to assess litigants. The number of cases on the docket of the Supreme Court alone averages between 4,000 and 5,000, and there are not more than 700 of these disposed of annually, so that there remain 3,800, for each of which the Sheriff receives fifty cents per term, or $4 50 per year, making an aggregate revenue of over $17,000 annually, the largest portion of which is clear profit. In addition to the cases in the Supreme Court, the entire litigation in the three other courts—the Superior, Common Pleas, and Marine—is also subjected to a similar tax, so that the total receipts of the Sheriff from this source alone is more than $40,000 per year. It is claimed by the friends of the present Sheriff that the office is not a paying one, and that it is necessary for Mr. Conner and his deputies to be allowed the patronage of the Marine Court in order to enable them to make both ends meet. This can hardly be considered the case, when the term fees of the office alone amount to over $40,000.

A reporter of THE TIMES who visited Wall street recently and obtained the views of the leading law firms on the subject, found a singular unanimity of opinion that the entire assessment of these fees as at present practiced was an uncalled for and unnecessary tax upon litigants. There is no pretense, even upon the part of the Sheriff, that these charges are equitable, or anything more than technically legal. To show the utterly unjustifiable nature of the tax, cases were cited in which fees had been charged six and nine times a year since 1862 and 1863, and even at the present time the calendars are crowded with cases which originated in 1869 and 1870, and which are still paying their regular monthly fee to the Sheriff. If poor litigants rebel against this continuous imposition, their case is taken off the docket, and its hearing postponed for years. There is absolutely no remedy for this, except in a change of the law, as the courts have decided in favor of the Sheriff's right to levy this charge. In some instances attempts have been made to charge the fee after the case has been referred for decision, but these have usually been defeated by the courts. The unjust nature of the imposition, however, is so glaring that the Sheriff or his assistants have more than once waived the payment of their claims under this head rather than have the matter brought before the public. A member of one of the leading law firms in the City stated to the TIMES reporter that he was in the habit of striking out such fees in bills of costs when their amount reached an exorbitant sum, and that neither the Sheriff nor his deputy had ever attempted to recover the amount so deducted. A combination of lawyers or united action on the part of the Bar Association to resist the infliction of the fee would, it was thought, result either in a judicial decision adverse to the Sheriff or the repeal of the law on the part of the Legislature and the substitution of a more equitable system for the future. A fee of $1 or $2 for each case tried would not be objected to on the part of the Bar or of litigants, and at the same time would furnish the Sheriff a reasonable compensation for his work. As the law stands now, the latter official is directly interested in the blocking up of the courts with a vast number of untried suits in order that the aggregate of his monthly fees may be swelled to their present enormous amount.

NO FUEL FOR THE SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

The old trouble of last year between the Sheriff and Commissioner of Public Works has broken out again this year, originating with the heating of the rooms of the Sheriff's department. Controller Green argues that the Sheriff's office being a fee department must meet its own expenses, and, as a consequence, the Controller refusing to pay the bills, the Commissioner of Public Works refuses to furnish the necessary fuel for putting the offices in a comfortable condition. Such was the substance of communications that passed yesterday between the respective officers. The heating apparatus of the building opens into the Sheriff's offices, but at present it is shut off, allowing all the heat to pass to the upper floors. It is understood that the refusal to furnish the fuel was made at the instance of the Corporation Counsel.

OLD DUTCH CLAIMS.

THE NEW-YORK HEIRS OF WOLFERT WEBBER—A LETTER FROM THE AMERICAN CONSUL AT AMSTERDAM.

There have been for many years past periodical sensations created in this country by announcements to the effect that the American descendants of old Dutch or English families are heirs to vast landed estates in "the old country," or to large wealth accumulated upon unclaimed deposits of money made by their ancestry one or two centuries ago. People who bear the names of the Drake, Van Houton, and Jans families may have lively and unsatisfactory reminiscences of how they were led by impecunious lawyers in America, with bogus solicitors as "correspondents" on the other side, to subscribe money for the prosecution of their claims to these vast inheritances, with the understanding that they were to share in the amount recovered in a ratio proportioned to their subscription to the claims recovery fund. The large and reputable community of Webbers or Webers hereabouts will doubtless be interested in the latest information from Holland on the subject of the "money of theirs" which is locked up at the Hague or Amsterdam. Mr. John Brady, of No. 9 Mitchell place, (East Forty-ninth street,) and Mr. Israel Brower, also a resident of New-York, have lately given some attention to the matter, and conclude that it is a humbug and a fraud. Mr. Brady has been for some years the Chairman of the Committee of Heirs of Wolfert Webber, deceased. From time to time representations have been made to this committee by a comparatively unknown claims lawyer to the effect that the interest of the heirs in the Webber estate was valid, and had been recognized by the Dutch Government, and considerable sums of money have from time to time been subscribed for the prosecution in Amsterdam of their claims. In response to inquiries made by the heirs on their own account, the Consul of the United States at Amsterdam, Mr. Charles Mueller, under date of Oct. 27, 1875, says: "I fully concur in the above remarks of Mr. I. Brower. The Dutch statute of limitations kills most of these old claims. Outside of this fact, it is up-hill work to fight a Government. Mr. Brower might safely defy any private party to get an estate of this description out of the clutches of the Dutch Orphans' Court Chancellor, to whom the administration thereof by law belongs. Claim agents pretending to be in a position to reach any of those old claims I look upon as 'confidence' men. Money furnished them for that purpose is money thrown away."

THE COLLEGES' LITERARY CONTEST.

The competitive examinations of the Inter-Collegiate Literary Association, in Greek and mathematics, will take place to-day at the New-York University building. The examination in mathematics will consist of analytical geometry, and will be entirely written. The examiners are Admiral C. H. Davis, United States Navy; Prof. Simon Newcomb, of the Naval Observatory at Washington, and Prof. P. S. Michie, of West Point. The following colleges will be represented: Princeton, Williams, Cornell, New-York University, Hamilton, Rutgers, University of Syracuse, Lafayette, St. John's, College of the City of New-York, and the North-western University of Illinois. The examinations in Greek will be both written and oral. The examiners are Dr. T. W. Chambers, Charlton T. Lewis, and Dr. William R. Dimmock. The following colleges have entered: Williams, New-York University, Rutgers, College of the City of New-York, Cornell, St. John's, Hamilton, Syracuse University, and North-western University of Illinois. Cornell University is to be represented by a young lady, Miss Josephine J. Thomas. The association offers $300 as a first and $200 as a second prize, in both Greek and mathematics.

THE CITY'S PRIVATE CHARITIES.

WORK OF THE BOARD OF UNITED CHARITIES—THE STATE CHARITIES AID ASSOCIATION PROPOSE A NEW SYSTEM OF OUT-DOOR RELIEF.

The Board of United Charities, which was organized last Winter, held an important session yesterday morning in the rooms of the State Charities Aid Association, No. 52 East Twentieth street, Mr. Robert Gordon, President of the St. Andrew's Society, in the chair, and Mr. Henry Pellew acting as Secretary. Among those present were Prof. Joy, Mr. Henry Rice, President of the Hebrew Benevolent Society; Mr. Willy Wallach, President of the German Benevolent Society; Rev. Dr. Cramer, of Grace Chapel; Rev. John Dooley, of the Young Men's Christian Association; Mr. Robert J. Livingston, of the Children's Aid Society; Mr. John Taylor Johnston, Mr. Robert Arthur Peabody, Mr. Phillip Sands, Mr. Frank Stout, and Miss Louisa Lee Schuyler, President of the State Charities Aid Association. Mr. Pellew, in behalf of the Executive Committee, read a report, of which the following is an abstract: The expenses of the board last year in the work of registry, &c., were less than $550, which were defrayed by private donations. Some delay occurred on the part of certain societies in forwarding returns of their beneficiaries. The Executive Committee was not prepared, without the desired co-operation, to recommend that this portion of the work be resumed for the present. The members believed, however, that, having given it a fair trial, the system of registration would act as a good check to fraudulent and unworthy applicants for aid. No definite results had followed the discussion of the subject of providing coal depots where the poor could purchase coal at low prices, but it was certain that the plan was feasible, and would meet with no opposition from the coal merchants, some of whom, it is believed, would be willing to aid in the movement. Mr. Pellew further reported that he was engaged in preparing a new edition of the Charity Directory, and that application had been made to every known society in the City for returns.

The report was received and resolutions were adopted concurring in the plan of establishing coal depots next Winter throughout the City, and that steps be taken to induce the Legislature to pass an act to prevent coal merchants from selling coal by measure.

Miss Louisa Lee Schuyler submitted, in the name of the State Charities Aid Association, the following suggestions as to a substitute for the present mode of administering out-door relief:

"It will be generally admitted that the best way of helping people is by helping them to help themselves, but to carry out the plan it is desirable to deal with those who require assistance as individuals or simple families, and a certain minute knowledge of the circumstances of each case becomes necessary. Relief given in money or kind too frequently undermines the self-respect of the recipient, and, besides interfering with the laws which govern wages and labor, fosters a spirit of dependence as opposed to that of self-support. The knowledge required in such cases can scarcely be obtained by official visitors in crowded cities or in widely-extended districts, and when administered in ignorance of the circumstances must degenerate into mere indiscriminate almsgiving than which nothing tends more to degrade the worthy and to encourage imposture and vice.

A system based on the following principles of action might be made to take the place of all official out-door relief in New-York City, and perhaps, with some modification of the machinery, in other cities, towns, and villages: The City should be districted into small divisions, following as far as possible existing legal or recognized districts. A corps of volunteer visitors, men and women, should be organized for each district, a small number of families being allotted to each visitor. In each district a central head-quarters office would be required in a convenient situation, with one paid male official, who should be an experienced visitor among the poor. The duties would be to have a knowledge and keep a record of all the work done in the district, to assist the visitors when required, to take their place in an emergency, and to be always on hand to answer questions and supply information. The visitors and official should report weekly to a district committee composed of active working members only, meeting at the head-quarters office. Such committee would examine the reports of each case and determine the amount of relief to be given, besides regulating the details of its own work. There should be one central committee, to which all district committees would be responsible, and all reports made and on which each committee would be represented. This council would determine the general principles, by which the committees should be governed and the proper mode of carrying out their special work. These suggestions may be summarized as embracing the following points: First, that visiting must be searching, frequent, and intelligent; second, that relief when given should aim at the permanent improvement of those relieved and the development of their resources; third, that visitors should not disburse relief on their own responsibility; fourth, that a centralized and co-operative system of relief, in which all societies and persons may take their part under direction, is essential to the complete development of the plan.

The State Charities Aid Association believe that a system founded on these suggestions would be possible in this City; that it would be in accordance with the wishes of the majority of private societies engaged in out-door relief among the poor; that it would allow more substantial and permanent assistance to be given to the worthy, while it recognizes the fact that there are many persons for whom the only hope of improvement is to be thrown on their own resources, and others for whom there is no recourse but the work-house or the other public institutions."

A note was received from Mr. Theodore Roosevelt inclosing the subjoined communication from him to Hon. Isaac H. Bailey:

Nov. 26, 1875.

Hon. Isaac H. Bailey, President Commissioners of Charities and Correction:

SIR: In accordance with Commissioner Brennan's request, I would propose, if you will appoint good visitors as Mr. Kellock's assistants, that I will try to arrange in each district to have a volunteer committee who will visit also the cases referred each visitor by Mr. Kellock and assist him in finding out when they are not deserving. This Winter, above all, when money is so scarce and the poor are so numerous, every cent should be spent upon worthy recipients. You are aware that heretofore the money has been very improperly expended, often making paupers instead of helping them, and in many cases for political ends. The Mayor sympathizes with the plan. I will call and arrange details if you are willing to give it a trial this Winter, but would ask for an immediate answer, as it will take some time to organize the necessary machinery. You understand that it is not to give, but to prevent the money from being given, to the unworthy. Yours, &c.

The suggestions embodied in the paper and Mr. Roosevelt's letter were favorably discussed, and the Chairman was instructed to appoint a committee of three, with power to add to the number, to arrange the details of organizing immediately a corps of volunteer visitors, who, for the present, will have their head-quarters at the various charitable institutions. They will be assigned to duty in the thirteen districts of the City, as divided by the Board of Charities and Correction.

THE BLACKWELL'S ISLAND MURDER.

REMARKABLE TESTIMONY—CONVICTS WHO GO AND COME AT WILL.

Coroner Woltman, accompanied by the jury already impaneled in the case, proceeded to Blackwell's Island yesterday for the purpose of inspecting the scene of the murder of Matthew Creevy, the gate-keeper at the Alms-house, who was brained with a hatchet by some unknown person on Friday morning last. After viewing the little gate-house in which Creevy's body was found, the Coroner proceeded to the Penitentiary and made an informal examination of the convicts under suspicion of having committed the crime. It appeared that John Gray, a prisoner committed for six months, on Thursday night, in company with another, stole a boat from the Penitentiary boat-house and rowed across to Astoria, where they got drunk, returning to the Penitentiary early on Friday morning. It also appeared that Peter McGrane and Frederick Lane, two other convicts, drove through the gate in the ice-wagon, as was their usual custom, about 6 o'clock on Friday morning. They noticed nothing unusual except that no light was burning in the gate-house. The terms of imprisonment for which Gray and McGrane were sentenced having expired, Coroner Woltman committed them to the House of Detention. Lane and the other prisoner remain in the custody of Warden Fox, of the Penitentiary. No date for the inquest has as yet been fixed.

A CHAMPIONSHIP HAND BALL MATCH.

About three hundred persons assembled at McQuade's hand-ball and racket court yesterday afternoon, to witness a hand-ball match for $500 and the championship of New-York, between Arthur McQuade and Prof. John Mannix. At 2 o'clock both men entered the arena, and Mr. Roberts was chosen referee. In the betting Mannix was at first the favorite, but the scientific play of McQuade soon made the latter the choice, and odds of 10 to 7 were freely offered that he would win. The conditions of the match were for the men to play the best of seven games, 21 points each game. In the first game the play was very exciting. Eight innings were played in the first game, and McQuade was victorious, winning the game by 3 points; score, McQuade 21, Mannix 18. In the second game McQuade won in five innings, by 10 points, amid enthusiastic cheering; score, McQuade 21, Mannix 11. The third game was also won by McQuade; score, McQuade 21, Mannix 19. In the fourth game the score was, McQuade 21, Mannix 9. This ended the match, and McQuade was declared the winner. The contest lasted four hours. McQuade made 84 points, Mannix 57.

THE ASTOR ESTATE.

It is said that the late William B. Astor, in his will, leaves the bulk of his property to his two sons—and not to his eldest son, as previously reported. His daughters are amply provided for in the testament. A petition has been filed in the Surrogate's Court in the matter, by John Jacob Astor, and a writ of citation has been issued by Surrogate Hutchings, ordering all interested in the will to appear before him on the 18th of the present month.

A PROTEST FROM DOCTORS.

THE PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL.

THE FAILURE OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS TO REAPPOINT FOUR MEMBERS OF THE MEDICAL STAFF—THEIR ACTION DENOUNCED BY A LARGE MEETING OF PHYSICIANS.

In the theatre of the Union League Club last evening a meeting was held by medical men who were assembled in answer to a call signed by many leading surgeons and physicians, to examine into certain actions of the Board of Managers of the Presbyterian Hospital, by which it was considered that the honor of the profession was attainted. By 8 o'clock, the hour for the meeting no less than three hundred medical gentlemen occupied the hall. After some preliminary action Dr. Thomas L. Markoe was appointed permanent President, twenty-two other gentlemen were made Vice Presidents, and ten others Secretaries. Dr. Markoe, on taking his seat, made a short address in which he stated that it was the first time in thirty years' professional experience that he had ever seen the profession assembled to consider its relations to the outside world. He defined the sole matters which should be considered, entreating all present not to step outside the bounds of those inquiries which the spirit of the profession demanded, nor in any case to make it in any sense a personal matter. It was a question as to the standing of the profession in hospitals, and though he was well aware that all present were acquainted with the causes which led to the result complained of, that result only was to be considered and not the causes.

The President then appointed four gentlemen to draft a series of resolutions, and while thus engaged the statement of Dr. Peters, late consulting surgeon at the Presbyterian Hospital, was read by that gentleman. By this it appeared that at the annual meeting of the Board of Managers in April of this year four gentlemen of the Medical Board were dropped and four others appointed to fill their places. The remaining eight members of the Medical Board protested against an action which cast a stigma on the gentlemen dropped, and they themselves demanded a copy of the charges made against them. The Board of Managers replied that there were no charges, but that they stood upon their right to appoint whom they chose. Protests were subsequently made by the medical gentlemen, either severally or in union with others, and in consequence a committee from the Board of Managers was appointed to confer with them. These gentlemen, five in number, held such a conference, and being satisfied that the complaint of the medical members of the staff was founded upon justice, made a report in favor of conciliatory measures. Their report was not accepted and four of the five gentlemen at once resigned. The fifth was in Europe and ignorant of the turn events had taken. After this occurrence several more members of the Medical Board resigned. There was considerable applause at the termination of the statement.

The following resolutions were then presented:

Whereas, Certain facts have been laid before this meeting embodied in the following statements, viz.:

That at the annual meeting of the Board of Managers of the Presbyterian Hospital for the year 1875 four members of the medical staff were not reappointed, and were thus virtually dismissed; that no charges were preferred against these gentlemen; that no cause was alleged to have existed which assumed fault on their part, nor was a hearing afforded them, although very respectfully asked for; that this is the more remarkable when we take into account the fact that the measures against the medical gentlemen not reappointed were carried by a single vote.

That respectful protests from the medical staff and from a very large number of medical men were made to the Board of Managers, but were not regarded; that the vacancies thus made were filled without consultation with the medical staff; that several members of the medical staff subsequently resigned; that a committee of the Board of Managers was appointed to confer with the gentlemen who had resigned; that the Board of Managers contemptuously refused even to accept the report made by this committee, although it was of a conciliatory character, and thus gave additional evidence of the feeling that was entertained toward the medical profession; that all the members of the committee, except one who was absent in Europe, instantly resigned; that other members of the Board of Managers, impressed by the injustice of these proceedings, also resigned.

In view of these facts and of the principle that the good order and usefulness of hospitals must necessarily depend upon the maintenance of mutual respect and harmony between the Boards of Managers and their medical staffs, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the medical profession of New-York look with indifference upon these proceedings, but feel that such a precedent should not be established without protest on their part.

Resolved, That they believe that the four gentlemen dropped from the medical staff have not been treated with common justice.

Resolved, That no medical man should place himself in a position from which he may be dismissed without charges preferred or hearing allowed.

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the action of those members of the medical staff who have resigned their positions and thus refused to countenance an injustice done to fellow-members of their profession.

Resolved, That while we fully appreciate the great and wise beneficence of the founders and supporters of the Presbyterian Hospital in their efforts to secure a place of relief for the suffering poor, we deplore the treatment of the members of our profession which has so much impaired the usefulness of what promised to be a great charity.

Resolved, That in consideration of the primary importance of the relations of the medical profession to all hospitals and dispensaries, it is the sense of this meeting that similar occasions of disagreement between the Boards of Directors of hospitals and dispensaries and their medical staffs, as well as grave faults in the management or in the construction of hospitals can be avoided only by an adequate representation of the medical profession in the membership of the Boards of Direction.

C. R. AGNEW,
W. H. THOMSON,
O. B. ST. JOHN ROOSE,
FRANCIS DELAFIELD.

The President then placed the resolutions before the meeting, and addresses in favor of them were made by Prof. T. G. Thomas, Drs. C. R. Agnew and W. H. Thomson. The latter gentlemen made some some very forcible remarks concerning the light in which the medical boards of hospitals seemed to be regarded by not only boards of managers, but also by the public. There was no hesitation in claiming their services, (rendered gratuitously on all occasions,) but they who did all the work received none of the honors. If merchants or brokers or millionaires passed a night in a hospital, their friends never heard the last of it; but those medical men who did so nightly received no credit. Nay, more, if any female took the fancy of giving her services to a hospital, having failed to gain a home for herself, she was immediately surrounded by a halo of glory, and was placed in an altitude far above a mere medical man. [Great laughter followed this sally.]

Dr. Agnew rose again and said that he heartily agreed with the last speaker, and thought that the time had now come for the medical profession to assert its right to be represented on the Board of Management, claiming that doctors were as well fitted for the economics of hospitals as for the clinics. He said that the history of the war showed this, and when the hospital records of that struggle were compiled it would be seen that their management had never been equaled. And more than this he would say that it would be wise for the builders of hospitals to consult doctors before they built. If they did New-York would not be treated to the spectacle of a hospital seven or eight stories high whose foundations were laid upon the oozy sedges of a bog. This hit at the new hospital on Fifteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, was vigorously applauded. Other speeches followed from other members, and it was evident that the meeting was entirely unanimous upon the subject, and bitterly resented not only the action of the Presbyterian Hospital Board of Managers, but also the position which was assigned to them in hospitals generally.

The resolutions were then put to the vote and carried unanimously, after which Dr. Gillette made a motion that the resolutions should be printed and a copy sent to the secretary of every hospital and dispensary in the City. This also was carried, and the meeting then adjourned subject to the call of the Chair.

PROTECTION OF THE HARBOR BAR.

THE PILOT BOARD CONDEMN THE PRACTICE OF THROWING BALLAST ON THE OUTER BAR—CONGRESSIONAL ACTION ASKED.

The pilots of this port some time ago observed that the masters of foreign vessels lying at anchor on the outer bar were in the habit of throwing their ballast into the sea at that point. They regularly reported the fact to the Board of Pilot Commissioners, but they could take no direct action in the matter, the locality being out of their jurisdiction. In order to put a stop to the proceeding they determined to lay the matter before Congress, with a request that a law should be passed that would enable them to prevent the continuance of the evil. To this end they addressed a communication to Hon. Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State, requesting him to obtain copies of the laws of foreign nations relating to the matter. Mr. Fish complied with their request and sent them copies of the laws of the principal European countries on the subject. Upon examination the Commissioners found that the law of England was the most applicable to the requirements of the American coasts, and they have, therefore, drafted a bill based on the English law which they propose to submit to Congress during the next session. To-morrow this draft will be submitted to the Chamber of Commerce at its meeting for recommendation.

THE CONDEMNED MURDERERS.

The usual number of deputies will be assigned this morning from the Sheriff's Office to watch the condemned murderers now in the Tombs awaiting execution on the 10th inst., the law requiring that they shall be continuously watched for the ten days previous to the carrying out of the death sentence. Two, Standerman and Dolan, are to be hanged on the 10th inst., and they will be closely watched until that time. Two deputies will be present with them during the day and three at night. The full assignment has not yet been made up, but it is currently reported in the office that Deputies Maloney and Cooper, or Campbell and Cooper, will take the first watch of twelve hours, beginning this morning.

A TELEGRAPHIC PATENT SUIT.

THE PAGE CIRCUIT-BREAKER—CLAIM OF THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

Suit has been begun by the Western Union Telegraph Company against the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company to prevent the latter from using the Page patent circuit-breaker in connection with their telegraphic lines. The circuit-breaker is an instrument for connecting electrical circuits, so that a current sent over one wire, and consequently one circuit, can be transferred to another, and, in the transfer, have its force duplicated. One of the great difficulties experienced in sending currents over long distances lies in the deprivation of power which they undergo, and electricians have exercised themselves very much over the problem of infusing additional force into the currents. Many inventions have been devised at various times to counteract the loss of force, the Page instrument being one of them. The inventor was formerly a clerk in the United States Patent Office at Washington, and went into some very elaborate experiments on the subject. His invention was made between twenty and thirty years ago. At that time there was extant a United States law prohibiting persons employed in the Patent Office from taking out patents. Page, of course, could not then take out a patent, and did not do so until 1868. At that time a special act was passed by Congress enabling Page to take advantage of his invention, without prejudice, however, to the rights acquired previously by other persons in the patent. Page died about the year 1870. After his death the Western Union Telegraph Company purchased an interest in the patent from his widow, and it is by virtue of this interest that it now brings suit. A bill in equity was filed in the United States Circuit Court in this City in September, to which the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company is about to reply. Some of the points claimed, in Page's application for a patent, as distinctive, are embodied in the instruments in use by the Atlantic and Pacific Company. The defense to be put in by the latter, it is understood, will be that Page was not the first inventor of the instruments described in his patent; that he abandoned his whole invention to the public; and that Congress had no power, after he had done so, to pass a special act giving him a patent. The reply will be filed on the second Monday of this month. Porter, Lowery & Soreen and Edward Dickerson appear for the Western Union, and Hon. Leonard Myers and Everett P. Wheeler represent the Atlantic and Pacific Company.

WINE AT THE CENTENNIAL.

THE NATIONAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY OBJECTS—SECRETARY BRISTOW THANKED FOR EXPOSING THE WHISKY FRAUDS.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the National Temperance Society held yesterday, at No. 58 Reade street, Hon. William E. Dodge, President, in the chair, resolutions concerning the death of Vice President Wilson, and also the following, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Board of Managers of the National Temperance Society, while deprecating the sale of alcoholic liquors as a source of public revenue, extend to Mr. Bristow, the Secretary of the Treasury, their hearty congratulations and thanks for his timely and thorough exposure of the gigantic whisky frauds and his vigorous and successful prosecution of a portion of the corrupt Whisky Ring, and that we trust he may be enabled as thoroughly to fulfill the President's injunction to "let no guilty man escape."

Whereas, It has been publicly announced in a journal of this City that a grant has been made for the sale of wines in the Exhibition buildings and in the adjoining grounds of the Centennial Exhibition by the Centennial Committee, and proposals are advertised for "a first-class house in the wine trade" to form a business connection, and "make the necessary arrangements for the Centennial Exhibition," where it is anticipated by the advertisers "at least five hundred gallons will be sold every day," and

Whereas, We should greatly deprecate the sales of alcoholic liquors in connection with the International Centennial Exhibition as highly injurious in its influences upon our own and other countries; therefore

Resolved, That we respectfully and earnestly request the Centennial Commissioners to cancel said grant for the sale of wines, if one has been made, and to prohibit the sale of all intoxicating beverages in connection with the Exhibition.

CONDITION OF THE SAVINGS BANKS.

GENERAL CONFIDENCE OF DEPOSITORS—NO FURTHER SUSPENSIONS EXPECTED.

The condition of affairs at the several savings banks yesterday was, with one or two exceptions, substantially the same as on the day before. The greatest interest was manifested in the affairs of the North River and the Franklin Banks, in Eighth avenue. At the North River Bank there was a constant stream of women and men—mostly the former—eagerly waiting their turn to withdraw their savings. From the time the bank doors were opened until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, there was a constant coming and going of anxious individuals. They were a good-natured lot of people, laughing and chatting with each other, and wonderingly asking their friends what they should do with the money. It was amusing to watch some of their countenances when they discovered great piles of greenbacks lying on the bank tables. When in the course of time they reached the Paying Teller's window, many of them faltered in their purpose, and but for the influence of some one following would doubtless have crept out of line, leaving their money where it was safely cared for. Indeed, some of those who drew out their money returned to the bank soon afterward seeking permission to redeposit it. But they wanted the interest which they had just forfeited restored, and this the officials could not agree to. This question of interest more or less affected the depositors. Some of them, with large deposits, lost considerably by withdrawing their funds. The bank was paying them at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and in most cases there was an accrued interest of two and a half per cent. in favor of the depositor. This had to be all forfeited by their hasty action. The bank itself was much the gainer, but the officers expressed their regrets that poor people should so foolishly forfeit sums which to them were not inconsiderable. However, it was believed at the bank yesterday afternoon that the run had about exhausted itself. Depositors are beginning to take a more hopeful view of affairs, and the officers of the North River are of the belief that to-day matters will be comparatively quiet. The bank officials have all the money needed to meet every demand which can be made upon them. They have undoubted securities to the amount of $979,194; they have a surplus over and above all liabilities of $50,000, and they have not one dollar invested in real estate. There is no chance for shrinkage, and the officers positively refuse to avail themselves of the sixty days' privilege. At 2:30 o'clock yesterday the Paying Teller estimated that he had disbursed about $15,000. During the same time quite a number of persons deposited money with the bank.

The officers of the Franklin Savings Bank, corner of Forty-second street and Eighth avenue, were also busily engaged paying out money all day yesterday. In answer to a question they said they had paid out in the neighborhood of $25,000. Here there was a line of men and women from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., all intent on one purpose, to withdraw their money from the bank. There was not one particle of excitement, however, during the entire day. The officers of the bank made an occasional effort to convince the people that their conduct was disastrous to themselves and not to the bank, but to no effect. The money was what they wanted, nor did they leave until they got it. The forfeiture of the accrued interest seemed to awaken some few of them to a realization of the stupidity of their actions, but those who refrained from drawing their money were very few. The bank has plenty of money on hand to meet every reasonable demand made upon it. A number of other banks were visited and found to be in a quiet condition.

CITY HALL NOTES.

The Board of Apportionment met yesterday, and received the budget for 1876, as amended by the Board of Aldermen. The additions made to it by the Aldermen will be called up for discussion on Tuesday next.

Mr. Samuel A. Lewis, the President of the Board of Aldermen will officiate to-day as Acting Mayor, in the absence of Mayor Wickham.

The receipts for taxes during the past two days amounted to about seven million dollars. This increase in the payments is attributed to the fact that on to-morrow one per cent. interest will be added to all unpaid taxes, two per cent. on Dec. 15, and twelve per cent. on and after Jan. 1, 1876.

The Water Register has notified the Presidents of the various City railroads that the ordinance requiring them to pay $1 a year for the water used by each of the horses on their lines will hereafter be strictly enforced. He claims that the revenue from this source should be $3,900 more than the amount received this year.

THE MEDICO-LEGAL SOCIETY.

A meeting of the New-York Medico-Legal Society was held last evening at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, corner of Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue. Mr. Clark Bell resigned the Presidency, and read an address in which he referred at length to the growth of the society, and recommended several improvements in its management. The address was followed by another, delivered by Prof. Frank H. Hamilton, on the subject, "The Effect of the Loss of Consciousness in Relation to the Memory of Preceding Events." The proceedings closed with a debate on the same topic.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Governor elect of Maryland, John Lee Carroll, and his family are visiting his father-in-law, Hon. Royal Phelps, of this City.

At Steinway Hall last evening Mr. De Cordova delivered his lecture, "The Law in Re Midge versus Pidge," for the benefit of the Mount Sinai Hospital.

At a meeting of the German Republican Association of the Second Assembly District held last evening, suitable resolutions were passed regarding the death of Vice President Wilson.

The foreign mails of yesterday consisted of 34,320 letters and 45 bags of papers. The steam-ship Montana carried 30,480 letters and 33 bags of papers, and the Colon 3,840 letters and 12 bags of papers.

A union prayer-meeting for the services to be conducted in this City by Messrs. Moody and Sankey will be held in Association Hall at 4 P. M. Friday. Rev. Dr. S. H. Tyng, Jr., is expected to lead the meeting.

It is expected that during the approaching curling season three grand bonspeils will be held at the Central Park under the auspices of the Grand National Curling Club. Among the matches will be the Gordon medal contest, North vs. South.

Applications for membership in the New-York Produce Exchange on the part of the following-named gentlemen were approved by the Board of Managers yesterday: E. L. Groesbeck, F. W. Maulling, A. Pagensticher, W. C. Steinkampf, R. F. Stobo, and Richard Ware.

Andrew Welch, aged thirty-eight, while intoxicated yesterday morning entered the beer saloon No. 1,652 Third avenue and dropped dead. His body was removed to his residence, No. 1,660 Third avenue, by order of Coroner Woltman, and an inquest will be held in the case to-day.

While Valentine Gehringer, aged twenty-three years, of No. 81 Norfolk street, was at work in the new building in course of erection for Grace Chapel, at Nos. 122 and 124 East Fourteenth street, yesterday, he fell from a scaffold to the ground, a distance of forty feet, and received injuries which it is expected will prove fatal.

Benjamin J. Fowler was arrested in this City yesterday by Capt. Woglom, of the Fifth Precinct, Brooklyn, charged with having stolen four silk dresses, a valise, and a gold shawl-pin, valued at $500, from a house in Brooklyn. The property stolen by Fowler was recovered in this City by Detective O'Brien, of the Central Office, last evening.

Rev. Robert M. Somerville was invited, last evening, to become Pastor of the Second Reformed Presbyterian Church in West Thirty-ninth street, in place of Rev. Dr. Stephenson, who recently resigned after a pastorate of thirty-six years. The salary of the Pastor elect was fixed at $2,500. The church voted to give Dr. Stephenson $1,000 per annum during the rest of his life.

The imports of manufactures of silk to this port during November, as reported by the Silk Association of America, is as follows: Silks, $524,207; satins, $6,315; crapes, $14,935; plushes, $1,529; velvets, $69,349; ribbons, $122,715; laces, $40,598; gloves, $306; cravats, $6,936; handkerchiefs, $10,271; hose, $1,240; sewings, $75; braids and binds, $44,166; silk and worsted, $4,632; silk and cotton, $118,095; total value of imports, $965,380.

BROOKLYN.

The new Park Commissioners recently confirmed by the Board of Aldermen have not taken office.

There were 255 deaths reported to the Board of Health during the past week. Of these fifty were occasioned by small-pox and twenty-eight by diphtheria.

Controller Powell's quarterly statement which will be made to-day places the debt of the city at $42,474,350. This an increase of $140,000 during the past three months.

At a meeting of the Charity Commissioners, held at the Flatbush Alms-house yesterday, Dr. Blanchard was instructed to appoint two female and two male night nurses in the Lunatic Asylum.

The Board of Supervisors will meet this morning to confirm the tax roll. The Collector's office will be open for the receipt of the taxes for 1876, immediately after the adjournment of the Supervisors.

The annual election of officers of Plymouth Church will take place about Dec. 10. An Examining Committee, a Clerk, and Deacons are to be chosen. It is said that Mr. Thomas G. Shearman is not a candidate for re-election as Clerk.

At a recent meeting of the soldiers and sailors of Kings County a resolution was adopted recommending the appointment of a committee by the next annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic to take the proper steps for the establishment of a Soldiers' Home in this State.

In the action of the Cowenhoven heirs against the City of Brooklyn, tried some time ago, the plaintiffs established their claim to a large tract of land on Atlantic avenue, part of which includes that thoroughfare. Yesterday a motion was made and granted to have the case tried again next Saturday.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday the case of Mrs. Sarah C. Merrigan, who is charged with the murder of her friend, Miss Margaret Hammil, was called for trial, but on motion of Mr. Keady, of counsel for the accused, put off until this morning. It is not probable that the case will be tried this term.

Another secret joint session of the Committees on Law and Water and Drainage of the Board of Aldermen was held yesterday. It was rumored after the session that the committees had finally resolved to report in favor of granting the appropriation of $500,000 asked for by Contractors Kingsley & Keeny to complete the Hempstead Reservoir.

John Hall who with Mathew Dowden and John McGuire was indicted for the murder of Henry Thompson, a colored man at the picnic in the Schuetzen Park, on Oct. 15, was placed on trial in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday. A nolle prosequi was entered in Dowden's case, and the District Attorney will use him as a witness. The court adjourned yesterday after having obtained a jury.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Order of Carmelites are building a monastery on Stony road, Paterson.

Rooney Reed, a resident of Communipaw, who was run over by a horse car on Grand street, Jersey City, about two weeks ago, has since died.

Two hundred laborers on the new Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad tunnel through Bergen Hill were discharged yesterday. The tunnel is rapidly approaching completion.

Charles Sacia, the President of the fraudulent Palisades Insurance Company, of Jersey City, who has been confined in the Hudson County Jail awaiting trial on a charge of conspiracy to defraud, was released yesterday on his own recognizance in the sum of $2,000. He was released because confinement affected his health to such a degree that he is almost at the point of death. He first simulated insanity for the purpose of avoiding punishment, but the County Physician examined him and pronounced him sane. Sacia will be remembered as the man who was tried in New-York some months ago on a charge of fraud.

COURT NOTES.

In the Court of Special Sessions yesterday, Joseph Caytes, James Farrell, and Robert Smith were fined $5, $10, and $20 respectively, for cruelty to animals.

Solomon Levison, the defendant in the case of the People against Levison, tried on Monday in the Court of Sessions at White Plains, was acquitted by the jury on Monday night.

Ninety-six cases of cigarettes, supposed to have been smuggled into this port on the steamer City of New-York from Havana, were yesterday condemned by default in the United States District Court.

The application made by Mr. Peckham, in the Tweed and Sweeny suits, for a struck jury, will be brought up before Chief Justice Davis, sitting in Supreme Court, Chambers, on Monday next, and will be contested by the counsel for the defense.

The examination of witnesses in the John L. Brown contested will case was concluded yesterday afternoon before Surrogate Hutchings. The counsel will submit their points in writing, instead of occupying valuable time in summing up, as the Surrogate is anxious to close up all cases pending before him prior to the close of his term of office.

William H. Ward, who made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors a few days since, yesterday filed a schedule of his assets and liabilities in the Court of Common Pleas. His liabilities, as stated, amount to $40,000, while his assets foot up the sum of $7,000. William L. Lockwood, Ward's Assignee, yesterday filed his bond for $7,000, which was approved.

Two insolvent assignments for the benefit of creditors under the State insolvent law were filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday. The first case was that of Herman Selner, of this City, Louis Heyman being the Assignee. The other was an assignment made by the firm of Priest, Fuller & Lawrence, of this City. William L. Headley, of Brooklyn, is appointed the Assignee.

A CHURCH TROUBLE ENDED.

The trouble in the Presbyterian Church of Westfield, N. J., which has existed for some time past, was finally settled on Monday by the Presbytery of Elizabeth. The question before the Church was whether the resignation of the Pastor, Rev. Mr. McKelvey, should be accepted or not. The session of the Presbytery lasted all day, and during the proceedings commissioners from the church showed cause why the Pastor's resignation should not be accepted. When the question was put to vote it was decided that Mr. McKelvey should be retained, by a majority of 35 to 4. By the arrangement of this difficulty, which at one time was very serious, it is said that one of the oldest and largest churches in New-Jersey has been saved from disruption.

MAJOR FULTON TAKES THE SECOND REMINGTON PRIZE.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Rifle Association was held at the rooms of the association in the Bennett Building yesterday afternoon. Gen. Alexander Shaler occupied the chair, and Gen. John B. Woodward, Col. Henry A. Gildersleeve, and George W. Wright were present. After the transaction of the regular routine business, a resolution was passed awarding the second prize in the contest for the Remington Diamond Badge to Major Henry Fulton. The prize thus conferred consists of a Whitworth (English) rifle, presented by Thomas B. Clark, of Philadelphia. It will be remembered that Major Fulton, in the past year and a half, has twice achieved the highest score in matches for this badge, and on the third tied Mr. L. L. Hepburn, his successful competitor. The badge was finally conferred on Hepburn, who had made the largest number of bull's-eyes at 1,000 yards, and Major Fulton receives as his trophy the Whitworth rifle.

RUMORED BROOKLYN RING INDICTMENTS.

It was rumored in Brooklyn yesterday that a prominent City official had been indicted by the Court of Sessions Grand Jury, which is at present sitting. The charge is said to have been that the official alluded to illegally collected sixty-five cents a lamp from the various gas companies, using his official position to enforce payment of his demands. This money was collected under the pretense that it was necessary to pay the expenses of the Democratic General Committee, but the official, as is charged, appropriated it to his own use. Mr. Parsons said yesterday that the suits against the members of the Ring would be brought in New-York City.

A.—A.—FURS OF EVERY VARIETY.—KNOX has started the FUR branch of his trade with his usual energy and activity. No. 212 Broadway, No. 533 Broadway, and in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, he makes a magnificent display of fancy furs for the ladies and collars and cuffs for the gentlemen, which he is offering at prices that must make buyers eager.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Colon, for San Francisco.—Mrs. Caroline Newmarch, T. Bell, John H. Holman, Mrs. M. H. Holman, two daughters, and son, T. T. Cates, Mrs. Sarah Cates and two children, Mrs. Sarah Jones and child, C. W. Gellett and wife, Miss Sarah Williams, Frank Moseley, Mrs. D. P. Parkhurst, Henry Perkins, Charles H. Wiswell, Charles Nash and wife, William P. McKechnil, Mrs. C. A. Griswold, Mrs. B. D. Kinsman, Mrs. J. M. Haley, F. W. Reynolds, Miss Sarah W. Reynolds, Godfrey Work, E. M. Aldrich, Miss E. M. Aldrich, John D. Ferguson and servant, Misses S. M. and E. D. Ferguson, G. H. Cole, wife, and child, John H. Purcell, E. W. Bach, J. C. Mead, J. L. Chapman, Byron F. Stone and wife, Miss Helen MacLeod and sister, Mrs. R. Walsh, John Tucker, Charles Fisher, Dr. P. H. Flood, H. Williams, wife, and two children, Allen Munroe, Jr., Howard C. Munroe, L. H. Herendun, Henry C. Smith, Sidney A. Jones, Mrs. Otten, F. E. Ferre, W. E. Johnson, Mrs. M. Cohen, Charles H. Smith, Miss Amelia Graves, P. E. Cochrane, Miss Mary S. Smith, A. De Witt and wife, W. R. Ayers, William Borchett, Frank Hughes, A. T. Ansley, Thomas H. Holden, Mrs. Margaret Duffel. Way Passengers—J. H. Russell, C. Klink, Frank Curtis, Mr. Dare, Mrs. T. M. Cash, G. C. Wheeler, Mrs. M. Barro, Mrs. Delude and three children, H. A. R. Möan and wife, Mrs. Augusta R. Sears, C. F. Magee, C. Dorado, wife, and servant, Mrs. D. G. Burt and daughter, Daniel Cliff, A. J. Center, J. Thorington, wife, and child, Mrs. Thorington and two children, D. M. Corwin, Jose Gonzales, Joel H. Russell, G. W. A. Dare, H. S. Henschel and wife.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:05 | Sun sets.....4:34 | Moon sets..7:28
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..9:55 | Gov. Island.10:44 | Hell Gate.12:06

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........TUESDAY, Nov. 30.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Abyssinia, (Br.,) Murphy, Liverpool via Queenstown, C. G. Francklyn; Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Vis, Rotterdam, Funch, Edye & Co.; Colon, Tanner, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.; Leo, Daniels, Savannah, Ga., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Isaac Bell, Gibbs, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steamship Co.; Richmond, Kelly, Norfolk, Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Ship Jean Ingelow, Tanton, Charleston, S. C., Vernon H. Brown & Co.

Barks Cupid, (Br.,) Grant, Havre, Boyd & Hicken; Nomad, Jayne, New-Orleans, La., R. H. Drummond & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship George Washington, Whitehead, New-Orleans Nov. 15, via Norfolk 29th, with mdse. and passengers to Clarke & Seaman.

Steam-ship City of Atlanta, Woodhull, Charleston Nov. 27, with mdse. and passengers to James W. Quintard & Co.

Schr. Kocheko, Jasper, Rio Janeiro Oct. 15, with coffee to order—vessel to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. Isabella, Elena, Key West Nov. 15, with mdse. to Benner & Pinckney—vessel to master.

Schr. Thomas W. Holder, Saunders, Fernandina 9 ds., with lumber to order—vessel to R. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. Matilda, Freeman, Portsmouth, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Herbert Manton, Crowley, Providence.
Schr. Mad Anthony, Hobart, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. J. Terry, Orrison, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. Amos Briggs, Dunn, New-Bedford.
Schr. Orient, Staples, New-Bedford.
Schr. Oregon, Gott, New-Bedford.
Schr. Dreadnaught, Saunders, Westerly.
Schr. Alice Scranton, Kelsey, Portland, Conn.
WIND—Sunset, moderate N.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Rotterdam, for Rotterdam; Montana, for Liverpool; Australia, for Glasgow; Colon, for Aspinwall; Leo, for Savannah; Isaac Bell, for Richmond; Richmond, for Norfolk; ships Star of the West, for Shanghai; Chas. Luling, for ——; barks Carlton, for London; Eliza Barss, for Bermuda; brigs Balear, for Antigua; Martha, for St. Johns, P. R.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ship James Duncan, (Br.,) from Charlottetown, P. E. I., for Charleston, S. C., is ashore near Port Mulgrave, N. S.; will probably get off if the weather moderates, and go on the Marine Railway.

The bark Minnesota, (of Boston,) from Hamburg, for Baltimore, (before reported put into Halifax on the 26th inst. leaky, &c.) has been surveyed by the Port Wardens and ordered to discharge 100 tons of her cargo for examination.

The brig Swiftsure, (Br.,) laden with oats, from Charlottetown, P. E. I., for ——, stranded on the east side of the entrance of "The Strait" during a heavy gale and snow-storm this (30th) morning. The crew were saved. The vessel and cargo were badly damaged.

FOREIGN PORTS.

BRIDGEWATER, N. S., Nov. 28.—Sld. brig Alpha, Barbados.

CARDENAS, Nov. 26.—Arr. brig Spanish Main.

HALIFAX, Nov. 28.—Arr. bark R. W. Griffiths, Drummond, New-York.

HALIFAX, Nov. 30.—Arr. steamer Bermuda, (Br.,) Cleaver, Portland.

HAVANA, Nov. 28.—Arr. brig Maggie Wood, St. John N. B.

Nov. 30.—Arr. brig Hermann, Hichborn, do.
Sld. 30th, bark Oscar, (Sp.,) Moragues, Charleston.

LIVERPOOL, N. S., Nov. 28.—Arr. brig Linda.

MATANZAS, Nov. 27.—Arr. schr. Abbie Dunn, Portland.
Sld. brig T. Remick, Rose, Pensacola.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Nov. 29.—Cld. ship N. and E. Gardner, (Br.,) Horner, Mobile; bark J. W. Oliver, (Br.,) McKay, Londonderry.

SINGAPORE, E. I., Nov. 29.—In port, ship Douglas Castle, (Br.,) Skinner, to load for Boston.

SYDNEY, C. B., Nov. 29.—Arr. steamer Geo. Cromwell, Bacon, St. John, N. F., and cld. for New-York via Halifax.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—Sld. Mary A. Marshall, (Capt. Tucker,) Speed, Fidente, Virginia, Annie Putnam, Ragnhild, J. H. De Wolf, Thomas Pope.

Arr. 17th, James McCarthy; 29th Lizzie M. Merrill, (the latter in the Channel,) Island Home, (the latter at Queenstown with her rudder damaged,) Fides, J. H. Schwensen, Gurterbayer, (the latter at Waterford with her machinery disabled.)

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 30.—The Inman steamer City of Brooklyn, Capt. Tibolts, from New-York Nov. 20, arr. here at 10 P. M., for Liverpool.

The Cunard steamer Parthia, Capt. Watson, from Boston Nov. 20, arr. at 5 P. M. and proceeded to Liverpool.

The National line steamer Egypt, Capt. Grogan, from New-York Nov. 20, was signaled off the Fastnet at 3 P. M.

BRISTOL, Eng., Nov. 30.—The steam-ship Somerset, Capt. Western, sld. to-day for New-York.

FRANCIS TOMES & CO.,
FINE SHEFFIELD CUTLERY,
EMBRACING
Every Article in the Line.
DRESSING-CASES AND WORK BOXES.
TOILET ARTICLES,
LONDON SILK UMBRELLAS
NOVELTIES,
FOR
WEDDING AND HOLIDAY PRESENTS
OF THE CHOICEST KIND.
NO. 6 MAIDEN LANE,
NEAR BROADWAY.

ROEBUCK'S WEATHER STRIPS FOR DOORS & WINDOWS
Are a neat, ornamental wood molding in WALNUT, WHITE, or OAK, with a STRIP of RUBBER inserted. A sure preventive of DRAFTS through DOORS and WINDOWS. Best and cheapest. For sale or applied by
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SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS.
THE STANDARD PIANOS OF THE WORLD.
Having been awarded the First of the Grand Gold Medals of Honor.
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LONDON, 1862.
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Every Piano Warranted for Five Years.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES, with price list, mailed free on application.
STEINWAY & SONS,
107, 109, and 111 East 14th st., New-York.

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GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT
PIANOS
ARE
MATCHLESS.
33 UNION SQUARE, N. Y.
DECKER BROTHERS' GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANOS are the best made in the country. They take the lead of all first-class instruments, being unrivaled in beauty of tone, and perfection of mechanism in every detail.
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PRICES REASONABLE. TERMS EASY.

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Medals Obtained at Paris and Vienna.
LOVERS OF GOOD CHOCOLATE
ARE REMINDED THAT
BAKER'S VANILLA CHOCOLATES
are the finest obtainable, either in this country or in Europe.
BAKER'S BREAKFAST COCOA
can be used with satisfaction by persons whose digestion is impaired, where tea or coffee would be injurious.
W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.,
ESTABLISHED 1780.
Manufacturers of the widely celebrated
Baker's Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma,
Which are for sale by the leading Grocers.
MEDALS OBTAINED AT ALL THE LEADING FAIRS AND EXHIBITIONS IN THIS COUNTRY AND IN EUROPE.

OUR IMMENSE STOCK OF
RUBBER
CLOTHING
COMPRISES EVERY STYLE AND VARIETY KNOWN, AND THE LOW PRICES AT WHICH THEY ARE OFFERED BRING THEM WITHIN THE MEANS OF EVERY ONE.
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FURNITURE COVERINGS.
NEW AND ELEGANT GOODS
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DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES FURNISHED.
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California Water
For the TOILET and BATH
A DELIGHTFUL SUBSTITUTE FOR COLOGNE OR BAY RUM.
ADAPTED FOR ALL SEASONS AND CLIMATES. FRAGRANT AND REFRESHING.
Large bottles, 75 cents.
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ORNAMENTS.
The display of novelties in this department has never been excelled; the copper-colored, gilt, and steel-oxydized being especially attractive.
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COLOGNES. PUFF BOXES. MIRRORS.
SMOKERS' SETS. ASH RECEIVERS.
CANDLESTICKS. BELLS. MATCH STANDS.
INKSTANDS. CARD HOLDERS.
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